# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR"

WHILE OTHER ISSUES have made their appearance in the course of the campaign, President Wilson's conduct of our foreign affairs is being attacked and defended more vigorously than ever as the campaign draws to a close. Democratic leaders believe they have a winning slogan in the phrase, "He Kept Us Out of War." In the Democratic New York *Times's* opinion, the continual Republican harping on foreign affairs betrays a lack of other issues, and since Mr. Wilson's policies have kept us out of war, those who object so emphatically to these policies must want war, say the logic-loving Democratic editors. President Wilson himself, in a Shadow Lawn speech, has mentioned our embroilment in the European conflict as a likely consequence of Republican success at the coming election. But Republicans answer that their protest is not against peace, but against a "peace-at-any-price" policy. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

> "The Republican criticism of President Wilson is not that he has kept the United States out of war, but that he has done so by methods which are humiliating in the extreme and at a cost of the sacrifice of the national honor, a surrender of its position as the defender of its own rights and the rights of neutrals in the face of flagrant wrongs against which the President has himself protested—on paper. It is a wholly gratuitous assumption that a consistent and courageous attitude on the part of the Government of the United States toward Germany or Mexico, or any other Power, would have resulted in war."

At the Union League Club reception in New York, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft shook hands and told the assembled guests that Mr. Wilson had not really kept us out of war. Mr. Roosevelt knew of "three little wars" President Wilson has put us in. And the Colonel denounced the President's Shadow Lawn speech of September 30 as "an invitation to foreign Powers to do whatever they wished, because if he were in power they need not be afraid."

In the course of the address referred to President Wilson added to a defense of his Administration's record an unexpectedly vigorous attack upon his opponents. Of the Republican criticism of his foreign policies, he said:

> "Am I not right that we must draw the conclusion that if the Republican party is put into power at the next election our foreign policy will be radically changed? I can not draw any other inference. All our present foreign policy is wrong, they say, and if it is wrong and they are men of conscience, they must change it. And if they are going to change it, in what direction are they going to change it?
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> "There is only one choice as against peace, and that is war. Some of the supporters of that party, a very great body of the supporters of that party, outspokenly declare that they want war, so that the certain prospect of the success of the Republican party is that we shall be drawn in one form or other into the embroilments of the European War, and that to the south of us the force of the United States will be used to produce in Mexico the kind of law and order which some American investors in Mexico consider most to their advantage. . . . . .
>
> "There is a more serious aspect even than that. There is an immediate result of this thing, my fellow citizens. From this time until the 7th of November it is going to be practically impossible for the present Administration to handle any critical matter concerning our foreign relations, because all foreign statesmen are waiting to see which way the election goes, and in the meantime, they know that settlements will be inconclusive.
>
> "The conference which is being held with regard to Mexican affairs is embarrassed every day by the apparent evidence which is being produced that hostility to Mexico is being traded upon by one of the great political parties. These gentlemen may reconcile these influences with patriotic purpose, but it is difficult for all of us to do so."

The feelings of alarm regarding the consequences of Republican success in the election are fully shared by the Springfield *Republican*. It says:

> "The immediate result of Wilson's defeat would be chaos in our diplomacy for no less than four months after election. . . . The winter would afford the opportunity to both the Teutonic and the Anglo-French groups to treat the United States as a negligible force. Already one hears hints of German war-plans contingent on the repudiation of Wilson by his own people, and what those plans might be the opponents of Mr. Wilson may surmise.
>
> "But this aspect of the situation may be dismissed as a minor one, perhaps. After the inauguration of the Republican President, what then? A President in office can not possibly ignore the forces that created him; and those back of Mr. Hughes to-day are the explosive forces of discontent and bitterness and hate, complicated immeasurably by their strange contrarities of direction. How would Mr. Hughes disentangle from such a complex the foreign policy which the country demanded? He must not continue the policy of Wilson, since repudiation of Wilson would be decreed. He could never satisfy his pro-German supporters while satisfying his pro-British supporters. . . . . .
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> "'The direct reverse' of the Wilson policy can not be brought about without war; the Wilson policy can not be partially reversed without gravely endangering peace. The Wilson policy is founded on neutrality and its preservation; any important

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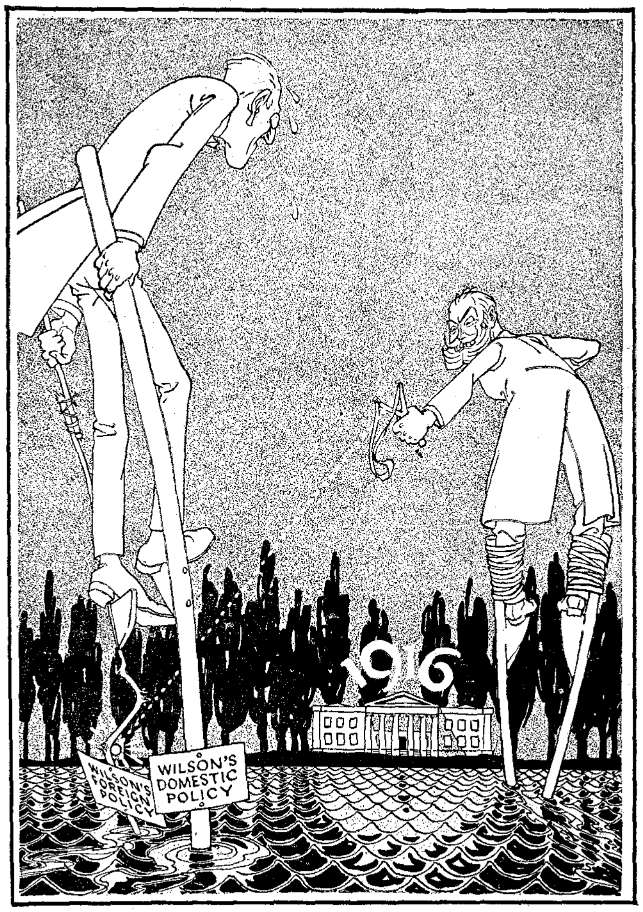
modification of the Wilson policy must menace the nice equilibrium upon which the peace of America for over two years has depended. For people to assume that the structure of neutrality and peace which President Wilson has reared may be put into the hands of a wrecking crew and then rebuilt in the midst of the world-war, without threatening infinite harm to the nation, is the superlative of political madness."

Mr. Hughes's answer to the Wilsonian argument of September 30 was uttered as if in anticipation two months before, observes the New York *Sun* (Rep.), referring to the statement in the Republican candidate's speech of acceptance that in "resoluteness in protecting American rights . . . lay the best assurance of peace." More recently, speaking to an Ohio audience, Mr. Hughes said:

> "I desire to protect our peace. The path of proper preparedness and of the maintenance of American rights is not the path that leads to war. It is the path of security. It is a weak nation that invites insults. Insult breeds resentment. Deprivation of rights known to exist speedily awakens that feeling deep in every American heart.
>
> "You can not tell me we are a decadent people. We do not desire conflict, but it is a mistake to suppose that American rights could be indefinitely trampled upon, and the pathway to peace is to announce our rights and have the world understand exactly what we think and what we are prepared to do."



"IF HE SEEMS AN OPPORTUNIST . . . . IT IS BECAUSE THE SITUATION IS IN FLUX."

—Cooper in *Collier's.*

But the bitterest attack upon President Wilson's foreign policies was launched, rather appropriately, at Battle Creek, while the President was speaking at Shadow Lawn. This speech by Colonel Roosevelt, the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.) considers "the most formidable indictment of Woodrow Wilson's Presidency which has been made or is likely to be made." We quote in part from the press dispatches the Colonel's forcible references to the foreign record of the Democratic Administration:

> "President Wilson by his policy of tame submission to insult and injury from all whom he feared has invited the murder of our men, women, and children by Mexican bandits on land and by German submarines on the sea. He has spoken much of the 'New Freedom.' In international practise this has meant freedom for the representatives of any foreign Power to murder American men and outrage American women unchecked by the President.
>
> "President Wilson has counted upon his belief that the American people are indifferent to their duties, because they are too much absorbed in war-profits, too much pleased with the unhealthy prosperity which flourishes because others are suffering; too greedily content with a momentary immunity from danger, due to the fact that all possible foes are otherwise engaged. He has believed that our people will not look ahead. He has believed that they will remain blind to the fact that disaster will surely in the end overtake them if they shirk their duties in the present. He believes that if they are allowed to enjoy good profits and high wages and go to the movies and purchase automobiles, they will pay no thought to the possibility of future ruin and no thought to the sufferings of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen who, at the present moment, suffer the last extremities of torture and outrage. . . . . . .
>
> "Nearly one year and a half has passed since the *Lusitania* was sunk. The act represented the most colossal single instance of the murder of non-combatants, including men, women, and children, that had been perpetrated by any Power calling itself civilized for over a century.
>
> "President Wilson had full notice as to what was to be done, for the German Ambassador, Mr. von Bernstorff, had publicly given such notice to the people of the United States. For less than such action President George Washington, when ours was a weak, infant nation, forced the recall of the French Ambassador, Genet. But President Wilson did not act. He only spoke. And his words were a direct incitement to the repetition of the wrong. For immediately after the sinking of the *Lusitania* he uttered his famous sentence about being 'too proud to fight.' In all our history there has never been any other American President who has used a phrase that has done such widespread damage to the good name of America."

After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, continued the Colonel, the President "wrote notes." The *Nebraskan*, the *Arabic*, the *Hesperian*, the *Persia*, and other ships were sunk, but

> "no atonement has been made by Germany, and in more than one case the newspapers report that the captain of the submarine has been promoted or decorated as a reward.
>
> "So much for the 'strict accountability' to which Germany was to be held. The 'strict responsibility' to which Mexico was to be held resulted in precisely a similar manner. While Germany was drowning between 100 and 200 Americans, and a couple of thousand other non-combatants who were at sea, the Mexicans were killing a somewhat larger number of Americans and a still larger number of other non-combatants on land. President Wilson did not hold Germany to 'strict accountability' in one case, and did not hold Mexico to 'strict responsibility' in the other. He did nothing whatever. Nobody has been punished for the lives lost."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to the President's declaration in his speech of acceptance of his greater interest "in the fortunes of opprest men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights." He then spoke of the President's recent notes to Great Britain as follows:

> "If he had really shown by his deeds during the past two years an effective and determined purpose to protect our own 'pitiful women and children' and all other 'opprest' people, if he had been their resolute and successful champion, it would now be his clear duty to take straightforward and effective action against any improper interference with our mails and merchandise, whether by black list, by the exercise of the right of search, or otherwise. If he had thus acted in the past on behalf of human rights, it would be eminently proper to stand up for our property rights now. But the action actually taken by the President of the United States convicts us as a nation, in the eyes of other nations, and above all, in our own eyes, as being guilty of hypocritical insincerity in the whole matter."

During this speech, Mr. Roosevelt answered the question as to what he would have done had he been President when the *Lusitania* was torpedoed. Not all the papers printed this passage, but according to the New York *World*, the Colonel shouted:

> "I would instantly have taken possession of every German ship interned in this country, and then I would have said, 'Now we will discuss not what you will give but what we will give back.'"

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE HYPHEN

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STINGING RETORT to an offensive telegram from Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of an organization calling itself the American Truth Society, brings the issue of "hyphenism" again sharply to the front in the Presidential campaign. To Mr. O'Leary's allusions to "your pro-British policies," "truckling to the British Empire," and "dictatorship over Congress," and his assurance that "your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British Empire, your approval of war-loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign," the President replied:

> "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

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HE WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary holds that Chairman McCormick injured his fair name to that extent by classing him as a "hyphenate."

While most of the press do not go as far as the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which sees in the President's telegram "the central issue of the campaign reduced to the simplest terms," or as the New York *World* (Dem.), which regards "the German drive" against President Wilson as "the most sinister development of American political life since secession," the rebuke administered to Mr. O'Leary is hailed with wide-spread approval. "We venture to say," remarks the independent New York *Evening Post*, "that it came nearer to receiving unanimous approval than anything else that has been said in this campaign." This defiance of "an insolent alienism," "a pestilent hyphenism," is also applauded by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and by such Republican papers as the Brooklyn *Standard Union* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "If there had been more O'Learys in the last few months President Wilson would have had some chance of reelection," remarks *The Standard Union;* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) notes that the President's words "express a sentiment to which all Republicans as well as all Democrats who resent the intrusion of alien sympathies and alien issues into American politics will cordially respond." Turning again to *The Public Ledger,* we read:

> "The foreign relations and policies of the Government undoubtedly are issues in the present political campaign, but they are to be settled solely on the basis of what is best for America, not what will serve the interests of some foreign Power. The 'hyphen' is a nuisance and a menace, and both parties will be the gainers when their leaders have the honesty and the courage to repudiate it. Neither the President nor Mr. Hughes is seeking or desirous of 'disloyal support,' whatever may be the mendacious assertions of partizans to the contrary."

Nevertheless, remarks the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.), "with Mr. Hughes assiduously cuddling the pro-Kaiser vote and Mr. Roosevelt rounding up the pro-Ally vote, it is a relief to have President Wilson go on record once more as desiring nothing but the pro-American vote." The issue, this Chicago paper reminds us, is "not between native and foreign-born citizens," but "between men who vote as Americans and men who vote to uphold the policy and enforce the will of a foreign prince." And in Milwaukee, where the German-American element is even stronger than in Chicago, we find *The Journal* (Ind.) commending President Wilson for his refusal "to parley with men of alien minds." This Milwaukee paper goes on to say:

> "The facts fully justify the President's sharp reply. It was not the first time that O'Leary had sent an insulting message to the head of the Republic. He has been guilty of violent abuse of the President. He represents a movement organized to use the United States for the benefit of another country, a movement hostile to the interests of our own nation. His society sought to justify the sinking of the *Lusitania*, organized a movement to defeat members of Congress who would not vote to lay an embargo on arms and ammunition, published veiled threats of an uprising in this country in the interest of Germany, and denounced the policy of the American Government as a 'bastard neutrality.' It has been one of the most bitter and extreme factors in the campaign of alienism that has been waged in America."

"Chicago knows Jeremiah," remarks the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), which condemns his "boorish insult" to the President, and recalls that at a meeting in the Auditorium he once shouted suggestions that William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, "ought to be hanged." "Why this cheap bunch of political bushwhackers should call itself the Truth Society is one of those things that no fellow can find out," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) refers to this society as "an organization the very title of which comes dangerously near infringing the libel laws when taken in connection with what it seeks to accomplish."

In the eyes of his friends and followers, Mr. O'Leary is "a loyal, ardent young American patriot," and he himself challenges comparison between his loyalty and that of President Wilson. Meanwhile the American Truth Society is blacklisting all the Democratic nominees for Congress in New York City except Mr. Henry Bruckner, because of their failure to support the McLemore resolution to keep American citizens off ships of the belligerent nations, their failure to protest against the removal of St. John Gaffney as consul at Munich, and various other failures, including failure to save Sir Roger Casement from execution. By way of a counter-offensive, according to a Democratic national committeeman quoted by the Republican New York *Tribune*—

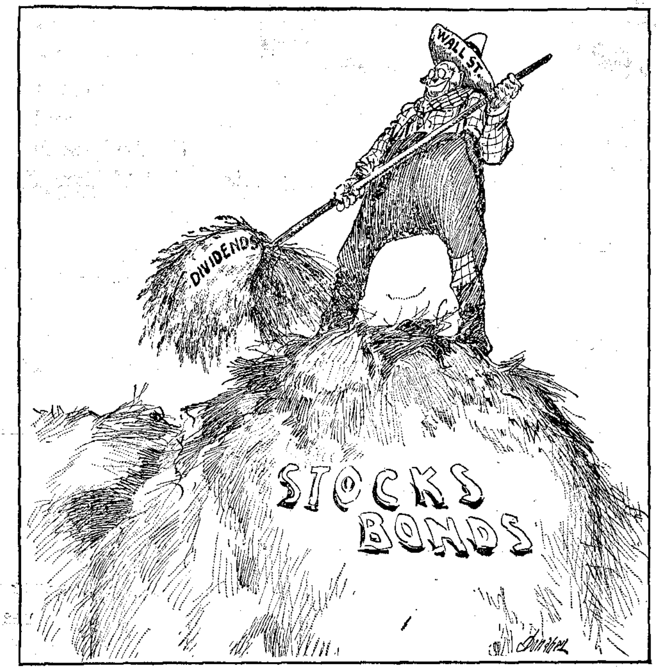
> "We are going to make the hyphen issue the big talking point of this campaign. There isn't any other issue. The President's telegram to Mr. O'Leary has nailed Mr. Hughes's effort to win the German vote to a flagpole, so to speak, so that the whole country can see it. Now he can keep the German vote if he will, but non-German voters of the country will understand fully to what Mr. Hughes would owe his election should he win."

But from one source or another come hints that the German- and Irish-Americans do not find in Mr. Hughes a candidate entirely after their own hearts. Thus a St. Louis dispatch to the New York *World* quotes a local German-American paper as saying:

> "It was expected on his first trip that Mr. Hughes would express himself clearly as to his stand concerning the international trade-laws imperiled by the English—the robbing of the mails, the British disregard of the Presidential dignity, etc. However, nothing definite has come from his sphinxlike laughing lips. There must be a reason. Is he afraid of the man behind—Roosevelt? Owing to these facts it would be very desirable if Mr. Hughes would declare himself. If he fails to do so he gives proof that he lacks the moral courage to honor the truth. One can not expect of the German-American that he should give such a man his vote. Withhold your vote in as far as the election of a President is concerned probably will be the watchword."

## WALL STREET'S WAR-BOOM

HARD TIMES were predicted by some people when it became evident that the present war would be a long one. A period of economic distress to the world was expected to last until peace should bring a revival of trade. This notion was "pure illusion," observes a reflective editor, who reminds us that a "speculative war-boom" has accompanied previous great wars. Only this time, because the markets of the belligerents are fettered with arbitrary war-time restrictions, "speculation has been focused on the markets of the greatest neutral." "Million-share days" are becoming the normal thing on the Stock Exchange. Standard Oil and Steel common have been sky-rocketing in as lively a fashion as any "war-bride." The latter, for instance, with a par value of half a billion, "is now changing hands at the rate of the whole vast body of it every four weeks," says the New York *World;* it is "the greatest gamble of all time." John D. Rockefeller is reckoned to be $300,000,000 richer than he was five years ago simply from the increased value of his oil holdings. In their exuberance, writes one financial authority, "the optimists have come to believe that the market can not be overbought and that price recessions worthy of the name will not and can not occur. They were never so sure of anything in all their lives." Reasons for this confidence in regard to copper, steel, and equipment stocks, are found by the New York papers in certain facts thus conveniently set down in the financial columns of *The Morning Telegraph:*



SPEAKING OF CROPS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

> "The demand for cars and locomotives on the part of the railroads is more pronounced now than at any time since the beginning of the war.
>
> "Europe, also, is negotiating for many thousands of locomotives and cars in the United States at the highest prices ever known. . . . To fill the orders the equipment companies feel sure of receiving will absorb not far from 1,000,000 tons of steel. Russia alone, in addition to orders already placed in this country, is expected to spend perhaps $100,000,000 here before the middle of next year. France and Italy, too, are in the market for a large amount of equipment and much further business is looked for from both the Swedish and Spanish Governments. 'If American railroads delay long about placing their orders for motive power they will find that they can not get deliveries before 1918,' said one equipment-man. The locomotive-shops to-day are booked up well into next year, and if the Russian and other pending foreign orders are closed, it will mean full capacity operations until practically the end of 1917. . . . . .
>
> "'For the first time in my recollection,' says an experienced Wall Street trader, 'we have a bull market founded on past performances. In the past, stocks have been moved upward on expectations. To-day they are being purchased on reported earnings and known good future business.' . . . . . .
>
> "The naval program alone will keep the armor-plate and large gun-plants of the Bethlehem and Midvale companies busy for a period of at least three years. Therefore the end of the European War will not have cut down the activity of these plants in the least."

The copper situation is extraordinary, says the Springfield *Republican,* "with 450,000,000 pounds just sold to the Entente Powers and 200,000,000 pounds more soon to be contracted for." The present boom, comments this observer, a hundred miles from Wall Street, "is not confined to industrial stocks"—

> "Bonds are in lively demand. The $50,000,000 loan by New York bankers to the city of Paris was heavily oversubscribed. Railroad shares are in more demand than at any previous time this year. . . . . . .
>
> "Where the immense volume of buying originates is a question that may be answered in various ways. A rampant spirit of speculation is reported from all parts of the United States, and it is clear that an entirely new buying constituency has come into existence since the great bull markets of a decade ago. It is in part the mushroom-millionaire set produced by the war—a set that has 'money to burn' and that gambles on stocks as it would gamble on the races. There are, too, many people the country over who have recently made money in one way or another—people wholly without experience in the stock-market—and have never been sobered by heavy losses. This is the new crowd that eternally rushes in to carry speculation to absurd lengths. . . . . . .
>
> "The steady lengthening of the war only increases American business confidence, regardless of all other considerations. . . . In these circumstances of abounding, feverish activity on all sides, there is nowhere much disposition to dwell on the short crops, the high cost of living, the increasing extravagance of the time, labor's unrest, or even to remember that America's policy must be peace, if this prosperity is not to be rudely shaken by embroilments abroad."

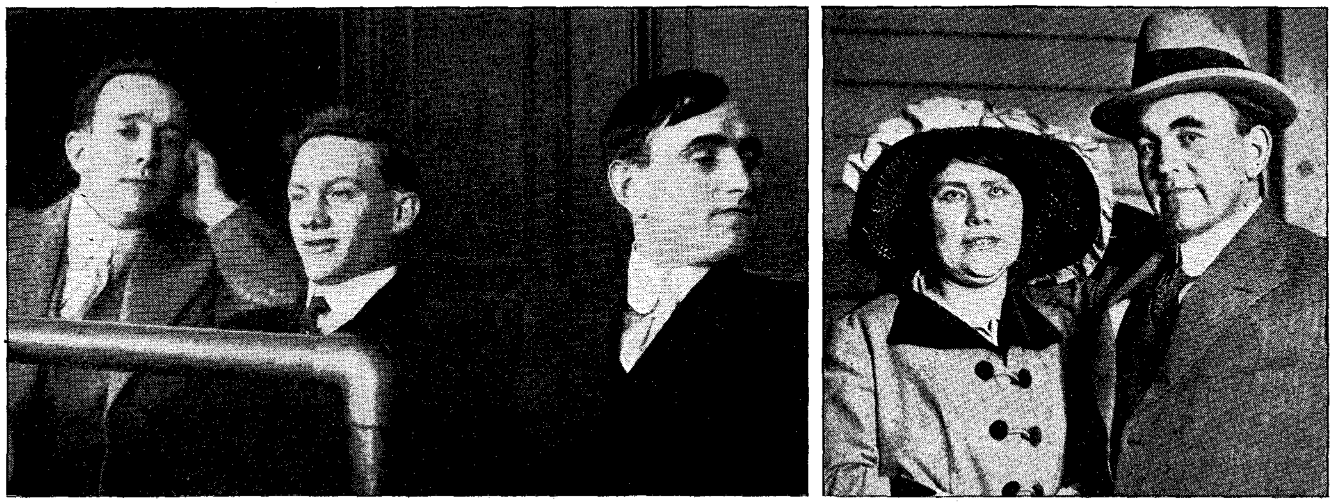
The average Wall Street broker's explanation of the market, we read in the New York *Evening Post's* financial columns, "is that a great number of amazingly large, new, private fortunes have been accumulated in this country since the war began." For example—

> "The alleged expansion of the older Rockefeller fortune to a thousand million dollars has been accompanied, not only by sudden and enormous wealth among producers of metals and war-munitions, but by such incidents as the $60,000,000 dividend for a single year on the stock of one automobile concern, of which substantial sum $34,000,000 went to the man who organized it. Mr. Ford's personal eccentricities did not obviate the necessity of his reinvesting his money—a result rendered more inevitable by the reported refusal of banks in his home city to carry more than a settled amount of his deposits. If there are many more such annual increments of fortune, Wall Street regards the stock-market as accounted for."

While *The Evening Post* admits editorially that "the rise in prices undoubtedly does reflect real prosperity," it finds one aspect "far from reassuring":

> "It is the seemingly complete indifference of the speculators to unfavorable economic considerations. News that the American wheat-crop of 1916 will be 40 per cent. smaller than last season's—in fact, the smallest in a dozen years—has only the effect of stirring up wild speculation in the wheat market, which, by its example, adds to the stock-market's excitement. The labor disputes are apparently ignored; so is the fact that the rise in wages, even by peaceful arrangement, is creating an economic problem of its own."

The present market, comments *The Wall Street Journal,* "bids fair to repeat the experiences of similar movements in bygone years, when the contagion of speculation reached from high quarters down to every nook and cranny of the populace, and clerks, storekeepers, artizans, charwomen, bell-boys, and others who had set aside a small nest-egg out of wages, were



Photographs by International Film Service.

INDICTED FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BOMB MURDERS OF JULY 22.

They are, from the reader's left: Edward D. Nolan, former labor council delegate of the machinists' local; Warren K. Billings, former president of the shoeworkers' local; Israel Weinberg, of the jitney drivers' union; Mrs. Thomas J. Mooney; Thomas J. Mooney, accredited organizer of street-carmen's international union. Warren K. Billings, the first of the accused to come to trial, was convicted and sentenced on September 23, on evidence which some at least of the local labor papers consider inconclusive. The International Workers' Defense League charges that the prosecution of these five is part of a movement to discredit and destroy labor-unionism in San Francisco, but this is indignantly denied by the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

lured by the glitter of rising quotations, to risk their little all on the vagaries of the tape." And this high financial authority warns brokers to discourage would-be investors "who their better judgment tells them should not be in the market."

In a recent review of the business situation the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* called attention to the advancing prices of important commodities:

> "In Chicago wheat sold at the highest price on the crop, and standard brands of flour advanced to the highest since the Civil War. In Pittsburg bread has advanced, following the movement in other cities. Cotton-planters are receiving a higher price for their staple than at any previous time in forty-four years. . . . The cost of food and clothing is the highest ever paid by the present generation. This is due to a combination of natural and exceptional causes.
>
> "This week's estimate of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome places the yield of wheat in ten producing countries at only 69.8 per cent. of last year's harvest, and 92.6 per cent. of that of 1914. Current estimates of the condition of cotton place the American crop at only about 60 per cent. of normal at this season, and the indicated yield is far below the average for a series of years. In the fiscal year 1915 we imported 308,083,000 pounds of wool. This year foreign Governments at war have placed embargoes on shipments, and our own domestic supplies are inadequate to the demands. For many years our production of meat animals has not kept pace with the increase in population. Despite the shortage, we exported in the fiscal period ended June 30, nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds of meats, as compared with 885,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 455,000,000 pounds in 1914. Not only was nature less bountiful, but the pressing necessities of the European belligerents have come into competition with consumers the world over, with the result of bringing all markets virtually to a parity, and nations at peace are compelled to pay war-prices."

High coal-prices are attributed to a smaller output caused—

> "First, by the scarcity of labor, which scarcity is primarily due to the action of the war in shutting off immigration, and secondly by the voluntary action of miners in reducing the hours of work or in striking for one reason or another. The coal market is also affected by insufficient transportation facilities.
>
> "The same is true of many manufactured commodities. Inability to obtain raw materials in the volume required to supply an abnormal demand; shortage in labor; reduction in the hours of work, and congestion in the movement of freights—all contribute to produce a situation similar to that of the winter of 1906, when the country was described as 'suffering from too much prosperity.'"

## ECHOES OF A SAN FRANCISCO BOMB-EXPLOSION

A BOMB, exploding on July 22, at the corner of Stuart and Market Streets, San Francisco, while a great parade for military preparedness was passing and the pavements were crowded with onlookers, killed ten persons and injured fifty. At a previous mass-meeting of labor-unionists this parade had been bitterly denounced as a step toward militarism, and on July 21, all the San Francisco papers received letters, signed "The Determined Exiles from Militaristic Government," announcing that "we are going to use a little direct action on the 22d which will echo around the earth and show that militarism can not be forced on us and our children without a violent protest." "Things are going to happen," these letters added, "to show that we will go to any extreme, the same as the controlling class, to preserve what little democracy we still have." Two weeks later, five persons, four men and a woman, all more or less associated with recent labor agitation in San Francisco, were arrested and indicted for the murder of the bomb victims. The first of these to come to trial was Warren K. Billings, formerly president of the shoeworkers' local, who was accused of actually placing the bomb. On September 23 he was convicted by a jury after four hours' deliberation and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other trials are to follow.

Behind the incidents thus briefly recited the International Workers' Defense League, of San Francisco, alleges a conspiracy among the foes of unionism to "railroad" five innocent persons to death or imprisonment, and by this means to fasten upon the labor movement in that city an odium that will rob it of its present ascendency. Against this sensational allegation must be set the counter-charge, made by the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, that the International Workers' Defense League is lending itself to the propaganda of the "I. W. W.'s," the anarchists, and the "direct actionists," and that this propaganda means "a policy of defilement, a gross disrespect for our flag, and a declared activity against the people and principles upon which our American democracy was founded." Prosecutor James Brennan said at the opening of the trial that there was "a conspiracy as far back as 1913 between Billings and Mooney to terrorize people not holding their particular views of social conditions." "The life of the Republic is at stake," declared District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, in his argument to the jury for the conviction of Warren K. Billings. "I want you to serve warning that San Francisco will stamp out the whole of this pernicious breed."

"We are not defending bomb-throwers, but innocent men," retorts the International Workers' Defense League in its appeal for a defense fund. "Out here in the big West," it goes on to say, "a whooping, yelling mob of 'vigilante' business men is trying to wipe out the last labor-union." After the explosion, according to the same document, "a prominent Chamber of Commerce man was heard to remark: 'This is a fine chance for the open shop.'" To quote further:

> "Immediately the Chamber of Commerce, through its tools in public office, swooped down on its most hated enemies in organized-labor ranks. They took the leader of the recent attempted street-car strike, Thomas J. Mooney (as well as his wife, an inoffensive music-teacher), ignored his complete alibi, and charged him with heading a 'conspiracy.' The chief of pickets of the recent machinists' strike, Edward D. Nolan, was taken for vengeance's sake, without evidence, and they announce in the papers that they 'have the hemp stretched around the necks of all.' Israel Weinberg, prominent in the Jitney Bus Operators' Union, which is troubling the United Railways, was jailed and accused of murder. Warren K. Billings, past president of the Shoeworkers, was charged with the actual dynamiting, and an eye-witness, who saw an altogether different man place the supposed suitcase bomb, was assaulted in the office of the prosecutor.
>
> "Five conspicuous enemies of the employers were thus caught and apparently doomed. The warnings in advance that had been received through the mails were thereafter ignored. Direct evidence of eye-witnesses was ignored. The Chamber of Commerce had the men it wanted.
>
> "Every newspaper blandly declined to print a word without approval by the 'Law and Order Committee.' Several newspaper men working on the case came secretly to us to whisper that they knew the men were innocent, but 'for God's sake don't mention us.' One detective working for the prosecution told a member of the International Workers' Defense League that the men were to be convicted on fake evidence, now being cooked up, but 'not to let on who told you.'"

"The Chamber of Commerce rules San Francisco now, and every column of every newspaper in the town," writes Robert Minor, the cartoonist, in *The Blast* (San Francisco), an aggressively radical paper published by Alexander Berkman. Mr. Berkman, who was previously associated with Emma Goldman in the publication of *Mother Earth*, is the man who attempted to assassinate Henry C. Frick in 1892. There is evidence against the defendants in this case, admits Mr. Minor, "but evidence of what sort?"

> "In events of such justified excitement, thousands of different sorts of 'evidence'—of any sort you may want—can be found in the rumors and growing imaginations of a terror-stricken crowd. By forming a set theory and sticking to it, building it up on what plastic-minded witnesses may be induced to contribute—and by carefully excluding all testimony that may show that your damnable pet theory is false (even eye-witnesses have in this case been discarded for circumstancial evidence)—thus you may prove anything you may want."

The Socialist *World*, of Oakland, California, has nothing but praise for Judge Frank H. Dunne's rulings in the case—"the prosecution," it remarks, "was faced with the rather disconcerting accident of an honest judge." But it points out that the witnesses who swore to seeing Billings at 721 Market Street reported him as wearing four different suits of clothes and two different hats, and that the two witnesses who swore to seeing Billings with the suitcase containing the bomb half corroborated and half contradicted one another. And in a neighboring State we find the Socialist *Northwest Worker*, of Everett, Washington, affirming that—

> "The defense furnished enough evidence to prove that some one else exploded the bomb and also that Billings was nowhere near the parade on the occasion. The prosecution ignored all this evidence and even went so far as to have some of it suppressed, with the result that Billings has been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment."

"The conviction of Billings was unexpected," writes James H. Barry, editor of the San Francisco *Star* (Ind.), "as the evidence did not prove his guilt, or guilty knowledge, of the awful crime." The jury, Mr. Barry suggests, "evidently could not forget his connection with other dynamiting plots, of which the prosecution made a point during the trial." And he also explains that "the accused are not 'union-labor' men, but members of the 'undesirable' I. W. W." In the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*, official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council and of the California State Federation of Labor, we find the conviction of Billings denounced as a miscarriage of justice, the blame being placed, not on the judge, but on the jury of "professional jurors." We read:

> "The daily press of the city had published the testimony given by witnesses both for the prosecution and the defense, and the reading public had concluded there was no chance whatever for a conviction by a jury which was advised that if a reasonable doubt existed the defendant should be acquitted. The evidence adduced was such as to make it highly doubtful whether Billings could have committed the crime with which he was charged. This seemed to be the general opinion held by those who followed the case, even a police officer stating before the verdict was returned: 'I believe these people are guilty, but they will never be convicted on the evidence presented.'
>
> "We do not know Billings and have no sympathy whatever with the doctrine he is said to preach as a remedy for our ills. We do not know whether he is guilty of the crime with which he is charged, but it is our firm conviction that the verdict returned by the jury which sat in the trial was entirely unwarranted by the evidence, and we believe that the case has brought prominently to public attention a practise which is said to have become quite common in our courts and one which should be speedily brought to an end, that of permitting men to serve on juries, professional jurors, who haunt the courts and endeavor to get on juries for the fees that are paid them for such service.
>
> "Naturally, such men do not desire to incur the displeasure of the District Attorney's office, which is represented at all trials, while attorneys for defendants are only occasionally met with.
>
> "Eight of the jurors in this case were men who had retired from active life in the business or industrial world, and the verdict of the jury seems to have followed the plea of Assistant District Attorney James Brennan to convict Billings to force him to confess what he might know about the real culprit. . . .
>
> "The very idea of a jury returning a verdict of guilty and recommending clemency for a man its members believed to be guilty of ruthlessly and deliberately murdering ten innocent persons is simply preposterous."

To the San Francisco *Examiner*, on the other hand,

> "The verdict is an American verdict by an American jury and it means much more than a conviction in the case of the People *vs.* Warren K. Billings. It means that the twelve men in the box reached the determination that dynamiters can not intimidate the upholders of the American flag in San Francisco, and that every just instrument is to be put into the hands of the State to find out who was actually responsible for the Preparedness Parade bomb outrage."

Talk of a "frame-up" against the bomb defendants, thinks the San Francisco *Call*, "is folly, and worse than folly." Mr. Fremont Older, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writes that "to my knowledge there is no such conspiracy." "The only conspiracy afoot," declares the Sacramento *Bee*,

> "is that of lawless elements and harebrained men and women who hurl reckless charges that a fair judge, an impartial jury, and the people of California are trying to railroad these professional dynamiters to prison.
>
> "That same plea of conspiracy has been formed for every I. W. W. arrested in California, most of them guilty of the charges lodged against them.
>
> "In the meantime the people of California go the even tenor of their ways, content that justice will be done.
>
> "And the union-labor men of this State resent the accusa-

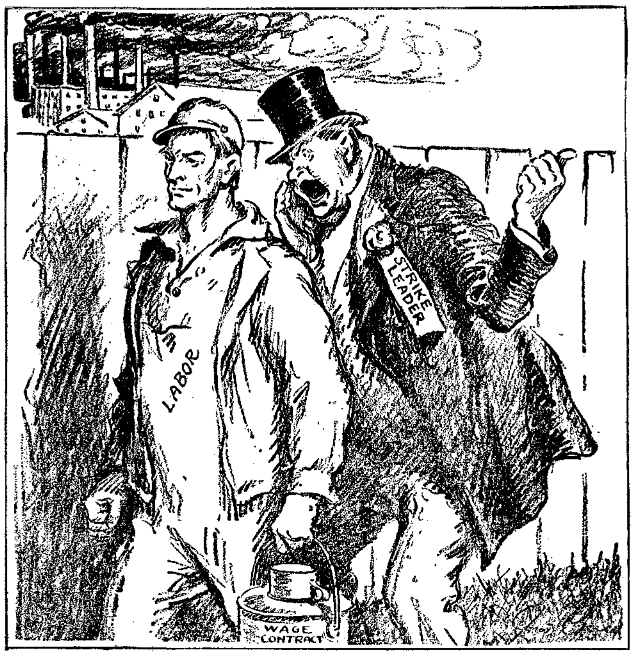
tion that Warren K. Billings and Thomas Mooney, notorious dynamiters of long standing, are representative of their cause."

And in Harrison Gray Otis's Los Angeles *Times*, a paper always in arms against the labor-unions, we read:

> "Dynamite and arson squads always form an integral part of the forces of so-called 'organized labor.' Whether it be in the lumber-camps, the hop-fields, printing plants, machine-shops, railroad-yards, or elsewhere, these bloody mercenaries are always within easy call to coerce and intimidate when the unjust demands of the union-labor despots are refused. Sometimes they are apprehended, but they know that if they are caught they will have back of them the moral (!) and financial support of the labor-unions. Vast sums are raised, not for legitimate defense, but to locate 'plants' on the jury, thus making conviction impossible.
>
> "Always foes to law and order, the unions of San Francisco opposed the plan to hold a Preparedness Parade in that city. When their demands and threats were ignored actual violence was resorted to and the streets of the city were strewn with the blood and débris of innocent victims. When the hand of outraged justice closed upon the alleged perpetrators of the crime the walking delegates sounded their old cry, 'It's a frame-up! Big business is trying to fasten the crime upon labor!'"

## THE NEW YORK STRIKE FAILURE

NEW YORK HELPLESS, without heat, light, or power, not a wheel turning, deprived of food and fuel, was the portentous picture held up to the metropolitan imagination by the strike leaders if their demands were not granted. It was to be the greatest general strike in our industrial history. The street-railway union organizers had been unable to force a complete tie-up of surface, elevated, and underground transit-lines, but the managers and owners of the lines were to be brought to terms by a mighty demonstration of the power of organized labor. Labor chiefs conferred, strike ballots were sent out. For days the metropolis was threatened with the mysterious menace of a sympathetic strike by hundreds of thousands of unionized workers. The building trades would quit, and all new construction would be at a standstill. The longshoremen would desert the wharves, while scores of ships waited for cargoes. Engineers and firemen in power-houses would leave their levers and their pits, stopping the wheels of industry, disorganizing business, and bringing the labor-war into every man's home. Capital would be forced to its knees and every demand of the strike leaders would be granted. "With the great, seething labor power which has been quietly gathering in the last twelve months," said the New York *Call*, "everything is possible." But when the votes were taken, most of the workers preferred to remain at their regular tasks and to draw their regular wages. The great general strike was pronounced dead by the press, tho the verdict seemed hardly fair to the New York *American*, inasmuch as "nothing can die until it has first been alive; and the general strike was not even born." Last week newspapers both within and without the city spoke of the New York street-railway strike as a "failure" and the threatened "sympathetic strike" as a "fizzle," while, as *The Commercial* observes, "the ludicrous bluff of calling the suspension of work by Jewish mechanics and operators during their annual religious holidays a sympathetic strike was the last straw which made the whole thing a farce." Since "the majority of the traction employees stuck to their posts," explains the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, "the only hope of the overzealous organizers lay in widening the issue and bringing other trades into the conflict." But the merits of the controversy "were so obscure and the situation so mixed that the strikers could not hope to command that hearty public support that would have justified, if anything could justify, such an extraordinary measure." While the New York papers have been commenting on each day's happenings the out-of-town press have been focusing their attention upon the general principles involved in the strike, and have felt bound to explain to their readers from time to time the mixed and obscure situation. And we thus find their statements more clarifying than those of editors on the spot. All the trouble, we read in the Springfield *Republican*,



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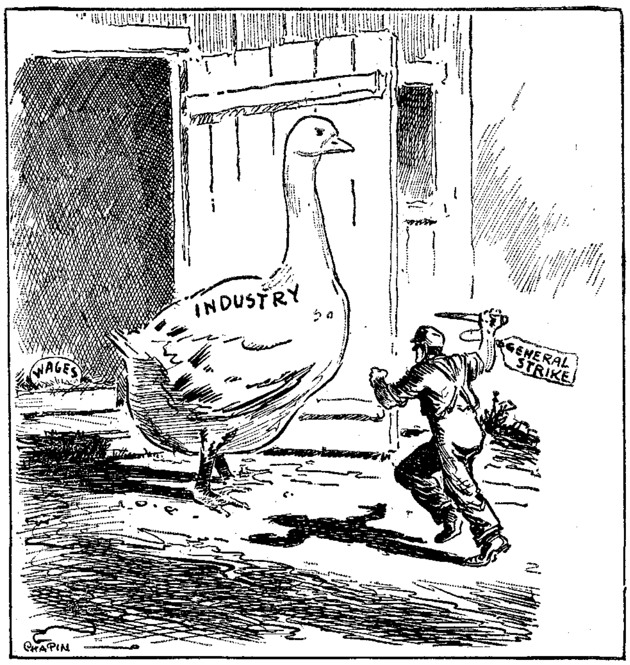
HARD OF HEARING.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.



KILLING THE GOOSE?

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

> "arose in July when a strike took place on some surface-lines for the purpose of securing recognition of the right of the employees to unionize and recognition also of the principle of collective bargaining. The strike was won by the men on the lines referred to. An agreement was drawn up under the auspices of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, and the principle of arbitration was established. The surface-lines in New York are owned and managed by the same interests as the subway and elevated lines, but they are technically under a different coporate organization. At that point these later troubles began.
>
> "Technically speaking, the agreement recognizing the union on the surface-lines did not extend to the subway and elevated systems known as the Interborough Company. But there was

a verbal understanding between the union leaders and General Manager Hedley, of the Interborough, to the effect that the principle of collective bargaining and unionism should be uniformly applied on all the systems. . . . The unionists accepted that statement as a sufficient guaranty that the growth of their union on the Interborough would not be antagonized, and the Public Service Commission and the Mayor have recently taken the view that the facts were as above stated.

"General Manager Hedley, however, seems to have been overruled by the directors and owners. They determined to obstruct the growth of the Amalgamated Union on the Interborough, and to that end they adroitly started a back-fire on unionism by organizing a private union among the Interborough employees. To those who would join this private union the company offered an increase of wages and a two-years' contract of employment. The move was very successful, apparently, for the private union was joined by many more employees than had joined the regular union, which had but just entered the New York field.

"Private unions, such as the Interborough organized, are always regarded by regular trade-unionists as deadly enemies because they are not independent of the employers in the exercise of their bargaining power. Real unionism is believed to be impossible under such conditions, and doubtless that is the truth. In any event, the effect on the regular unionists of the formation of the private union with the individual two-year contracts on the Interborough was infuriating, the labor leaders believed that they had been tricked by General Manager Hedley. They promptly called a strike on all lines in violation of their agreement of August 6 to refer all differences to arbitration."

The intention was to halt all lines, above, on, and below ground. After winning the earlier strike, Mr. Fitzgerald, the New York *Tribune* explains, "crowded his luck."

"When he failed to convince the Interborough employees that they were opprest and maltreated—worse still, when he was utterly unable to persuade them to join his union and pay dues into its treasury—he and his fellows encouraged and sanctioned a strike against the subsidiary company operating the surface cars, which was a deliberate violation of the arbitration agreement and a gross breach of faith. Every subsequent strike—the Third Avenue, the Second Avenue, the Bronx, and the Queens walkouts—merely added dishonor to this first offense."

With the failure of the sympathetic strike, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* finds it easy to sum up the results of the New York controversy:

"In the first place, local leaders emerge with loss of prestige as tacticians. So long as traffic on the elevated roads and in the subways went on, the city was not tied up. It was folly to challenge a contest with the employees of these roads still working. Secondly, the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, with Oscar S. Straus as chairman, have done their duty courageously and wisely, and have made their pronouncements on the law and the ethics involved means by which public opinion has been educated, and trades-unionists have been forced to face the moral and legal consequences of a universal quitting of work. Thirdly, the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates, in such clashes as have come with the strikers and their sympathizers, have shown a fine mingling of military discipline with restraint. Persons and property have been protected, but without acts that stir up lingering resentment."

Tho the sympathetic strike was a practical failure, the menace was a real one which hung over the city during those days, until it became evident that organized labor preferred to stick to its tasks. The proposal itself was considered by the New York *Times* "a sign of weakness":

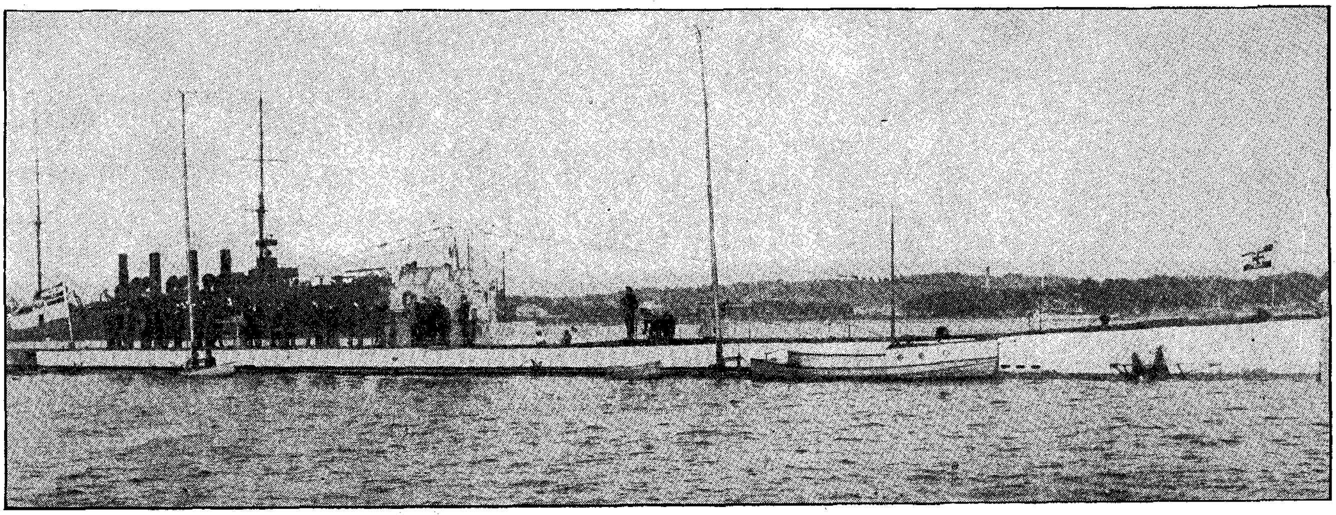
"No union which is conscious of strength in itself and its cause resorts to a general strike. That is a general remark but with a specific application. In proportion that workmen are skilled and rank with the 'aristocracy of labor' they deprecate the sympathetic strike. There is more sympathy between a strong union and a corporation in contractual relations with it than there is between the various sorts of unions. The unions which have prevailed by strenuous methods have too much at risk to enter a dispute with which they have nothing to do beyond the theoretical solidarity of workmen. That is particularly true of the railway industry. . . . In the railway industry wage-contracts are the rule, and they are observed strictly. . . . . .

"All business contracts require mutual esteem as a basis, and where there is such a contract there is a bar to inconsistent action. The coal trade is but one example of industrial peace through term agreements which would permit of a sympathetic strike only through bad faith."

Eventually, says the Springfield *Union* in the editorial already quoted,

"the labor-unions may effect a working alliance among themselves so strong as to enable the wide-spread sympathetic strike to be applied, but that time has not yet arrived, and if it does mature the workers must reckon with the probability that capitalistic interests will fight them with their own weapons.

"If the sympathetic strike be declared on a large scale, why not the sympathetic lockout on a scale equally broad? Should employers in totally different labor-fields combine in a common fight of this kind, their course would be denounced with the utmost vigor as an intolerable piece of tyranny. But one form of aggression will logically accompany the other."



Photograph by the International Film Service.

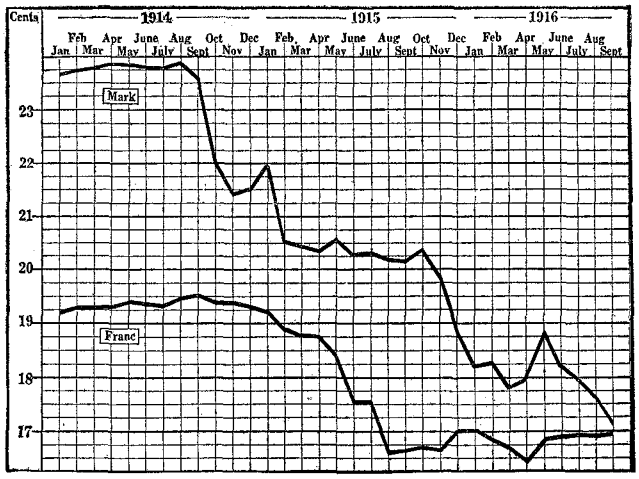
THE GERMAN WAR SUBMARINE *U*-53 AT NEWPORT.

On October 7 the *U*-53 emerged in Newport harbor, delivered a letter for Count von Bernstorff, and, a few hours later, submerged and departed. The next day something like consternation was caused in official circles by the opening of a submarine campaign of commerce-raiding near the American coast, beginning with the sinking of four British and two neutral vessels within a radius of thirty miles of Nantucket Lightship. The apparent purpose of this campaign is to stop the supply of American ammunition to the Entente Allies.

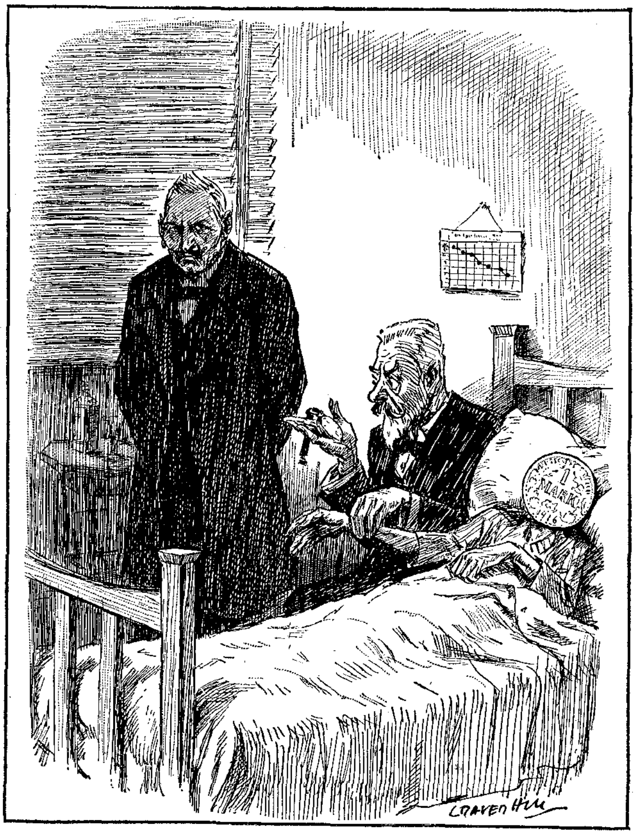
# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## GERMAN CREDIT

THE STEADY DECLINE of the value of the mark in the financial exchanges of neutral countries has one expected consequence, and that is that the fifth German war-loan will have to be subscribed largely within the territories of the Central Powers. In common with the money of all the belligerents, the value of the mark has declined since the war began, but the drop in German money has been more marked than in that of the Allies. The par value of the mark in our money is 23.82 cents, and from January to August, 1914, its fluctuations on the New York markets were almost negligible, but since then the fall has been steady and continuous, till to-day it is quoted at 17.68 cents. During the same period the franc—for example—has also declined in value, but to nothing like the same extent, for while the discount from par in the case of the mark is 25.76 per cent., that of the franc is 11.71 per cent. The accompanying chart shows the fluctuation of both these monetary units in the New York market since the war began and for six months before it. In other neutral markets a similar condition exists; in Switzerland 100 marks, normally quoted at 123.45 francs, stand to-day at 92.80. Curiously enough the pound sterling, normally worth 25.30 francs, was on the same day listed at 25.49 in Bern. In Stockholm 100 marks, normally worth 80 kroner, have declined to 62 kroner, and in Amsterdam 100 marks, worth in peace-time 59.25 guilders, are now quoted at 42.52 guilders. With neutral money markets thus unfavorable it is naturally good business for Germany to rely on the wealth of her own people to furnish the sinews of war. None the less the quiet confidence that the German nation has always exhibited seems to have been somewhat jarred by the declarations of war on the part of Roumania and Italy. Indeed, the journals of London and Paris print quite sensational accounts of what is happening behind the veil of the German censorship, and they ask us to believe that a war-wearied people are now refusing to their Government the financial support necessary to carry on the conflict. These lurid stories should perhaps be taken with a considerable grain of salt, but there seems to be a certain uneasiness in some sections of the German public, judging from what the great Berlin papers are writing in connection with the issue of the fifth war-loan. The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* frankly acknowledges that Allied agencies have spread disquieting rumors through the Fatherland, and then proceeds to deal faithfully with them. It urges the people not to let these stories interfere with their participation in the loan, and writes:



HOW EUROPEAN MONEY HAS DECLINED HERE.



SINKING.

—*Punch* (London).

"During the final preparations for bringing out the fifth German war-loan comes the announcement that the Entente has been successful in mobilizing two further countries against the German armies and their allies. In vain did the Entente wire-pullers attempt to shake the firm will of the German people to conquer its enemies. Neither economically nor politically have they been successful in causing want of courage and determination. Now they regard the right moment to have come to call forth confusion among the Government as well as the people, but they will not be successful in this.

"In firm belief in the willingness to sacrifice and strength of the whole nation the Government has not allowed itself to be deterred from bringing forward the new war-loan, which had already been announced some months ago, as ready for issue in September. Some days ago, in the whole German press, there were sensible expressions against the rumors which had sprung up in many places, and which were calculated to depress public feeling as to the new war-loan. With much justification the suspicion was exprest that these rumors had their origin in the intrigues of the enemy's agents, who tried to upset the quiet confidence with which the German people up till now has financed the war. It was declared in these rumors that participation in the fifth war-loan was likely to lengthen the war. One paper has described as traitors those persons who express or credit these rumors."

Victory depends upon financial support from those at home, says the official organ, and then hints at what might happen should that support not be freely forthcoming:

"We have in the last few months heard often enough from the enemy's press and statesmen what the consequences would be if the enemy obtained his objects. The results which would come over the country are not to be imagined if the enemy's hordes, with its auxiliaries from all the zones of the world, should reach our homes. We have up till now on all fronts, in numerous battles, forced back the enemy in the East and West, and we must fight on until he sees all his attempts to defeat us are unsuccessful. Should the war-loan not be a success the enemy would look upon it as a sign of the beginning of our financial exhaustion."

The *Norddeutsche* then goes on to discuss a suggestion that participation in the war-loan would not be a sound investment:

"Another means of holding back the people from the loan is to ask whether the Empire would be able to pay the interest and redemption on the loans. Up to the year 1924 the Empire is bound to pay 5 per cent. interest on its war-loans. Only in that year could a reduction of interest follow, and the Government would have to pay back the face value of the loan to such owners as would not agree to the reduced interest. A premature reduction of the rate of interest would be a breach of contract and a wrong of which nobody would believe the leaders of the German Empire would be guilty. The country must see very clearly that unshaken State credit, that is to say, unshaken confidence in the will and responsibility of the German Empire to carry out its responsibilities, is one of the first conditions of the performance of the tasks which await our people. The German Empire is by its situation able, under all circumstances, to meet its obligations and redeem its loans to their full extent. Voluntarily everybody should bring to the Empire whatever he can spare in order to join in fighting in the heaviest struggle which Germany has ever waged. We do not think of force, and those who have spread stupid reports of forced participation in the war-loan by the use of the savings-bank money must be immediately contradicted wherever found."

Following the example of the official organ, the Berlin dailies are devoting no little space to the loan, and in the *Vossische Zeitung* we find Dr. Georg Bernhard arguing:

"Stupid people allow themselves to be caught in the supposition that the new war-loan means lengthening the war. There are even creatures who have always prophesied the very worst, and now do not hesitate to use any means to bring about the fulfilment of their prophecies. They nourish such rumors. They relate that directly after the war, even if not during the war, the interest on loans will be lowered. They bring forward as an argument that the people will not be willing to work to pay taxation for interest on capitalists' money. It is no use being silent any longer over these rumors. It appears to us to be better to speak of them straight out to show what nonsense they are. It is, of course, correct that no Ministry thinks of allowing the burden of this war, especially the interest on the repayment of the war-loans, to rest upon the poorer classes. There is no man of capital or property in Germany who is not completely conscious in his mind that he will have to pay war-taxes up to the very limits of his possibilities. To what extent we can do without the very strong demands upon property will depend upon the duration and final issue of the war. But Germany will faithfully pay its interest. The good name of Germany's credit in the world remains unshaken.

# SPAIN DRIFTING TO THE ALLIES

THE SPLENDID ISOLATION OF SPAIN, alone among the Latin nations of Europe to abstain from war, is beginning to excite some apprehension in the breasts of her statesmen, who are afraid that between two stools she may fall to the ground. Up to the present the most articulate opinion in Spain, that of the Clerical and Conservative groups, has been frankly upon the side of the Central Powers, but these parties received a rude shock when their leader, Señor Maura, who is mentioned as the probable head of a new coalition ministry, made a speech to the delegates of the Conservative party at Soloranzo, in which he declared for a neutrality actively benevolent to the Allies. This speech, says the *Heraldo de Madrid*, was made with the foreknowledge and consent of Count de Romanones, the present Premier. Señor Maura roundly declared for a continuance of neutrality, and said:

"He who attempts to violate our neutrality will pay the penalty. . . . By force of circumstance the war is bound to involve us in great complications, and the conditions of the conflict will render our isolation impossible; we can not wait until the end of the war before taking sides with one or the other group of belligerents. . . . . . .

"After the war we shall have to side with one or other of the groups settling the interests of our country. Historically and geographically Spain is on the side of the Western group, but before she definitely places herself in that group England and France must change the methods they have adopted toward Spain for three centuries, driving her headlong toward decadence.

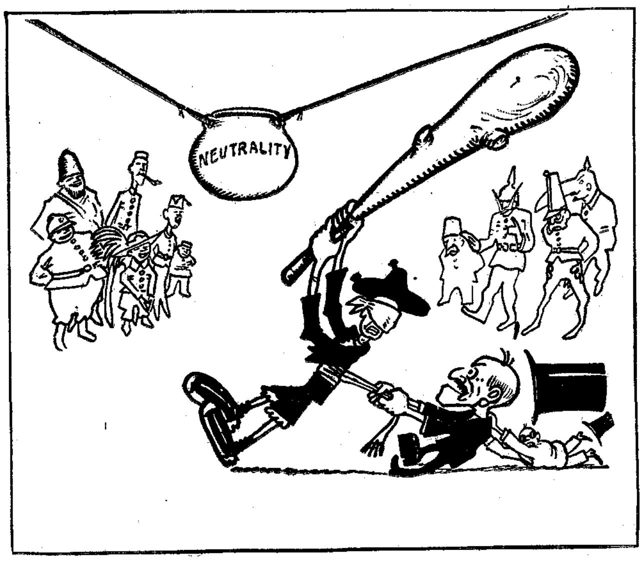
"If they refuse, Spain must look elsewhere for alliances which will guarantee her prosperity, but we must preserve our right of choice free from all pressure."

This speech of Señor Maura's, the Paris papers tell us, has excited an enormous sensation in Spain, especially among the Maurist party, which, for the most part, was pro-German. In commenting on it, the Madrid *Epoca* writes:

"This speech of the ex-Premier comes at a moment when the war is letting loose passions, especially among members of the Conservative party. One is so afraid to express one's own thoughts that merely to broach the subject of neutrality is to attack it. Why make out that an attack on our neutrality would involve the downfall of any one who attempted to do so, if, as Señor Maura goes on to say, our international isolation can not be continued indefinitely, and it is a mistake not to have chosen already which side we shall join? For is not choosing the first step toward annulling our neutraliy?"

Another Madrid paper, the *Diario Universal*, considers that—

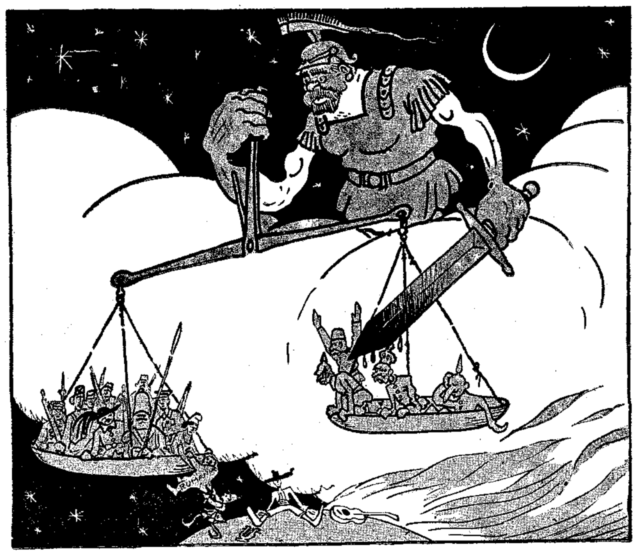
"Señor Maura has rendered a great service to his country.



JUST SAVED.

Chorus of Powers—"Go on! Smash it!"
Spanish Premier—"Not if I know it!"

—*Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona).



THE SCALES.

It only requires these two to bring down the scales.

—*Campaña de Gracia* (Barcelona).

SPANISH NEUTRALITY AS SHOWN BY THE CARTOONISTS

His declaration was of the highest importance, but it will undoubtedly cause dissension among his own partizans. None the less it would be wrong and ridiculous for us to wait for the final result of the war before settling our choice. Personally, Señor Maura, ever since he was in power, has worked for—and openly preached—a *rapprochement* between Spain and France and England. He recognized then, and still recognizes, that this is indispensable for what he terms our 'permanent interests.'"

As a result of this speech, the Madrid *Liberal* tells us that a certain number of Spaniards belonging to all the parties have decided to "found a Spanish anti-German league to counteract those German maneuvers which have for their object the creation of an animosity between Spain and the Quadruple Entente." The same paper states, on the authority of the Minister of the Interior, Don Ruiz Jimenez, that steps are being taken to form a coalition cabinet in which the present Premier, Count de Romanones, will continue to act, but will cede the leadership to Señor Maura. These indications that Spain is swinging to the side of the Entente have been received in France with the greatest enthusiasm, and we find Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, a former Foreign Minister of France, thus writing editorially in the Paris *Figaro:*

"Germany's game has, little by little, been revealed, and Spain has herself felt the necessity of reorientating her neutrality. It is on account of deep and unalterable sentiments, because of understandings and treaties, and by reason of her 'permanent interests,' which are perfectly clear, that she turns toward the Allies. This, in short, is the gist of Señor Maura's speech.

"I know that this discourse is full of *nuances* and reserves. None the less it is a declaration, but a declaration which is in some measure conditional. Señor Maura very properly observes that the sympathies of the three Powers are valueless unless they are reciprocal and effective, and it is no use expecting Spain to observe her duty toward the Allies if the Allies are blind to their duties toward Spain. This really goes without saying.

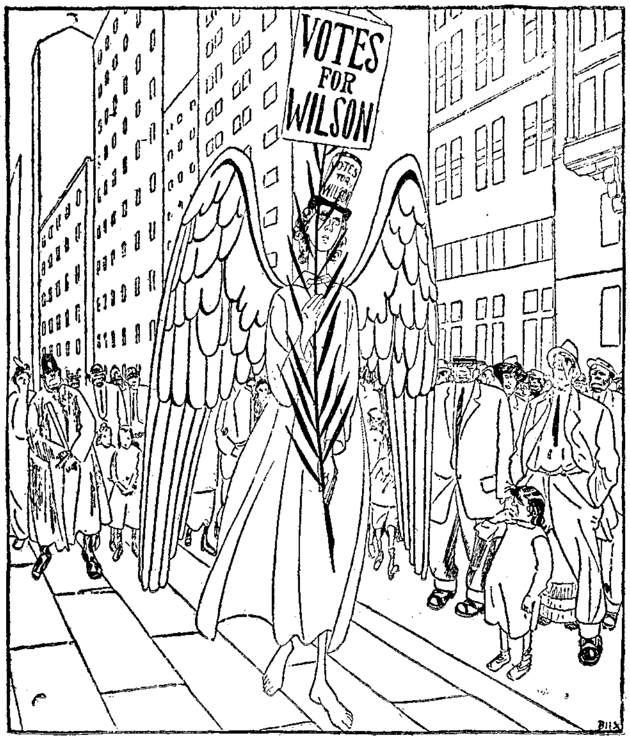
"None the less, the first step has been taken and Germany—at the moment when she is most desirous of selling the bearskin before she has got the bear—is beguiling with glittering promises all those whom it is to her interest to flatter. The hour has struck for France and for her Allies to counteract the effects of this talk by straight and sincere deeds. The Franco-Spanish *entente cordiale* is not a vain phrase. It is a fact which has been proved in the course of history—I myself am a witness to that. To-morrow we must both walk in the same path, working together for the civilization of the whole world, and this is what is meant by those 'permanent realities' of which Señor Maura spoke."

In England the right hand of fellowship has not been stretched out to Spain with that alacrity shown by France, and we find the Newcastle *Chronicle* thus summing up the situation:

"There are about 80,000 Germans in Spain, all of them docile and active agents of those who pull the strings in the Fatherland. We are warned that if we wish to have the Spanish as friends, we must exert ourselves a little more in enlightening them as to the truth. This, however, is not so easy of achievement. Not only are Germans very numerous in Spain, but they have had the start of us. They convinced the Jesuits and other influential religious corporations that the German Emperor was their devoted friend and stout champion of the altar and throne. As all know, owing to the treatment of the congregations in France, Spanish clericals have held the French in abomination, and in a country like Spain, where a majority of the people are still illiterate and entirely under the domination of the priest, it can easily be understood how pro-German thousands of ignorant Spaniards could become without being able to say more than that the *padre* had told them it was all right. Happily, the better-educated classes are with the Allies, and it is certain that the King and Government will do nothing to jeopardize Spanish neutrality. All the same, we must attach some importance to a speech such as that delivered recently by the Conservative leader, Señor Maura, in which he said that for three centuries France and England had endeavored to strangle Spanish progress."

## MEDIATION AT A DISCOUNT

PEACE AT THIS JUNCTURE, or even the discussion of it, is emphatically stated by the leaders on both sides to be absolutely out of the question. This disinclination even to look longingly in the direction of peace was made very plain by two utterances made upon the same day in Berlin and London, and by comparing the ideas exprest by the rival statesmen some interesting deductions may be drawn. The first of these utterances was that of the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, which he made at the opening of the Reichstag. In this eagerly awaited speech the Chancellor held out no olive-branch to the foes of the Central Powers; such a proceeding, he intimated, would be useless in view of the attitude of the Entente. He exprest satisfaction at the present condition of the war and pointed out that, despite all the efforts of the Allies, the solidarity—both military and political—of the Central Powers remained unbroken. He continued:



VOTE FOR WILSON!

For the moment the Peace Angel has no time for Europe, as Wilson has engaged her for his election agitation.

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"On the whole, therefore, the situation is satisfactory; we see isolated successes of our enemies on the Somme which can not influence the general situation. On the other hand, we have the successful repulse of all enemy attacks and the frustration of the enemy's intentions in the Balkans and the failure of his plans. Thus the gigantic war is proceeding. The war-aims of our enemies are announced without disguise and can allow of no misinterpretation.

"Their purpose is territorial covetousness and our destruction. They propose to give Constantinople to the Russians, Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the Trentino to the Italians, and Transylvania to the Roumanians."

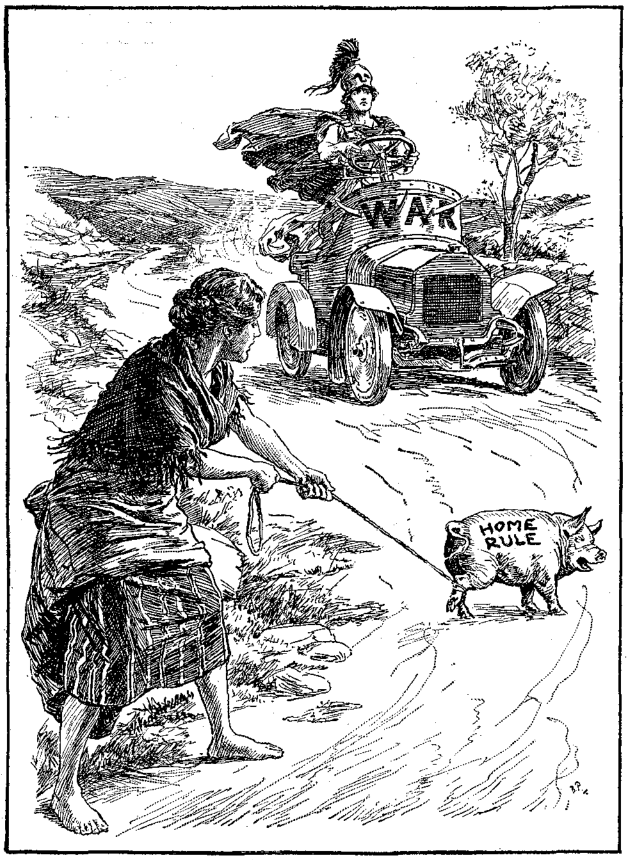
Turning then to the question of a possible cessation of hostilities, the Chancellor said:

"Since the first day of the war we have sought nothing but the defense of our rights, our existence, and our freedom. Therefore, we were able first, and alone, to declare our readiness for peace negotiations. I spoke on February 9, 1915, and repeatedly afterward with sufficient clearness on that subject. Does any one dare to demand that we should make offers in the face of Premier Briand's declaration that the conclusion of peace to-day would be a sign of weakness or that memory was dead?

"The Entente continues the war because it hopes to be able to attain Utopian war-aims. The lust of conquest of our enemies is responsible for the daily heaping mountains of corpses."

While the Reichstag was listening to the Chancellor's message, the British Minister of War was telling the representative of the United Press in somewhat emphatic terms that peace was far distant, and, in the course of a long and carefully copyrighted interview, he explained why. Mr. Lloyd-George in this interview seemed to be voicing a suspicion current in London that President Wilson intends to offer mediation for the purpose of stopping the European War. The War Minister made it abundantly evident that any offer of mediation from any quarter would be regarded by England as—to use a famous phrase—"a deliberately unfriendly act." He said:

"Britain has only begun to fight; the British Empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment is too great to be thrown away. . . . . Under the circumstances the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or for the Germans by probably well-meaning, but misguided sympathizers.



THE NON-STOP CAR.

ERIN—"Come on out o' that now, darlint, or ye'll be kilt intirely."

—*Punch* (London).

"For two years the British soldier has had a bad time—no one knows so well as he what a bad time it was. He was sadly inferior in equipment. On the average he was inferior in training. He saw the Allied cause beaten all about the ring, but he didn't appeal either to the spectators or the referee to stop the fight on the ground that it was brutal, nor did he ask to have the rules changed. He took his punishment. Even when beaten like a dog he was a game dog. When forced to take refuge in a trench, when too badly used up to carry the fight to the enemy, he hung on without whining, fought off every attack, bided his time, endured without wincing, worked without flagging. . . . . . .

"Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knockout."

The Secretary of State for War then delivered his "Hands Off" message, which runs:

"The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none, now that she is prepared, until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair."

## SINN FEIN GROWING

THE EXECUTIONS IN DUBLIN of the Sinn Fein "rebels" have excited an enormous amount of the bitterest feeling in all classes of the Irish people and have produced an antagonism to the British unparalleled in recent times. Added to this, the dismal failure of the much-vaunted "settlement" by which Home Rule was to be immediately set up in Ireland and the return to the "bad old times" of Castle government have enormously strengthened the hands of those Irishmen who are opposed to any of the official political parties and who regard Mr. John Redmond's willingness to acquiesce in the exclusion of Ulster as treachery to the Nationalist cause. The majority of those who hold such views are rapidly flocking, we are told, to the Sinn Fein standard, and this is made very clear by a series of penetrating articles in the London *Times*, a paper none too friendly to the Irish cause, but its testimony is therefore the more remarkable. These articles are from the pen of a correspondent who has journeyed through Ireland with a view to ascertaining the real sentiments of the people regarding the anomalous situation that has developed since the rising in Easter week. He tells us:

"He would be blind indeed who sojourned an hour or two in most towns in the south, west, or east of Ireland without being amazed at the profound feelings which have been stirred by the Dublin executions. Those feelings may be unpardonable from any equitable point of view, but that they exist to the verge of a dangerous passion is a fact which it would be folly to ignore. . . . . .

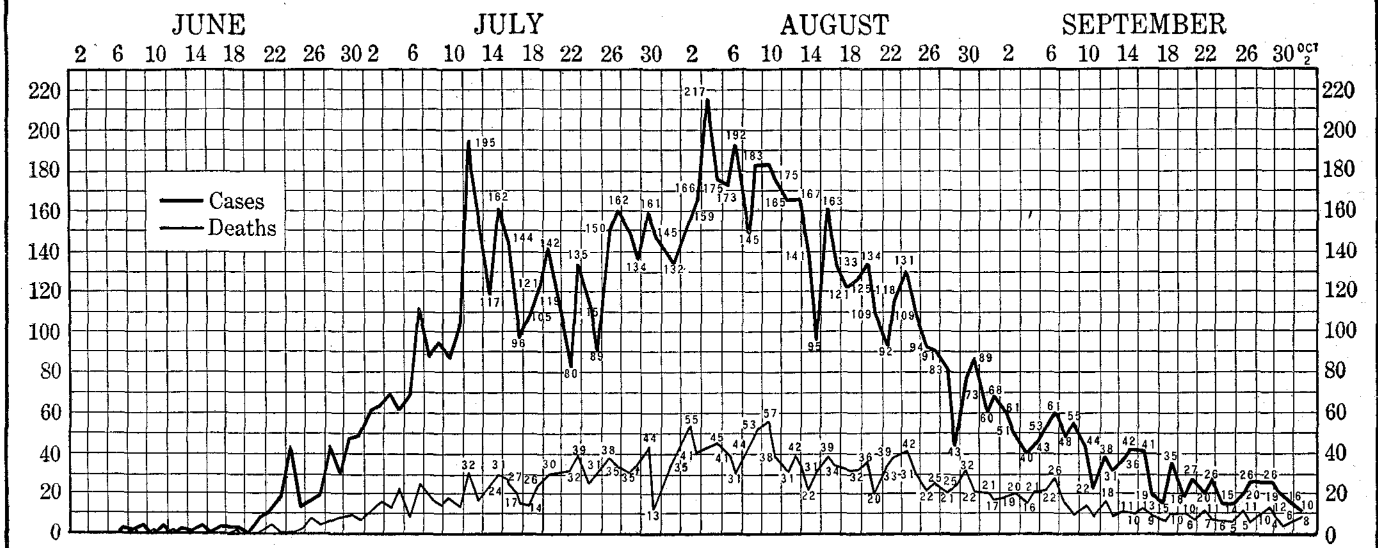
"Thus, a great movement has developed, and, in spite of military restraints, its strength and dimensions are visible everywhere. In the counties of the south, southwest, west, and east it has spread rapidly. Sinn Fein colors are worn; Sinn Fein flags are unfurled when opportunity occurs; Sinn Fein literature is published and is bought in quantities; Sinn Fein songs are written and sung; and portraits of the rebels, exhibited in shop-windows, elicit silent tributes from passers-by. The Easter rising, however, has not been without its lessons. It is recognized that the party ran amuck through seeking strength in a wrong direction. It alienated the shopkeeping classes, without whose assistance its industrial aims could never be attained."

This observer then discusses the attitude of the regular Nationalist toward this growing movement which threatens the old-time Nationalist party with extinction, and in doing so he throws an interesting sidelight on the effects of the Land Settlement as it appears to English eyes:

"The Nationalists . . . are persuaded that Sinn Feinism is now merely a form of discontent, which can never be disciplined into a unanimous and cohesive opposition. They believe that it is due to those very grievances of the people which it would be the function of an Irish Parliament to redress, and they are confident of the unwavering support of such followers of substance as the shopkeepers and the farmers. Among the latter, however, there is a growing disinclination to mingle too intimately in the tumult of politics. They are more prosperous than they have ever been. The cooperative movement has helped them enormously toward that prosperity, and the Irish Agricultural Organization Society has taught them to reap the great advantages which have now come within their reach. Yet it is manifest that they are much less popular with the laborers than the 'ould gintry' used to be, no doubt because they do not spend so much money, and they devote less time to the sports which captivate every Irish peasant, often to the detriment of his industry. In other words, through settled ownership of land, they are drifting from Nationalism into a political category that has now no representation in the counties to which they belong. This is a phase of the situation which, if it does not affect the immediate future, must ultimately be productive of steadying results, and must give confidence to other parties, who dread an irresponsible attack on established interests.

"Mr. Redmond has not yet taken off his coat for the conflict. When he does he may recover some of the ground that he has lost through his advocacy of the Exclusion scheme. At the moment resentment against him in a good part of the country is strong, and it shows no signs of diminution."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



RISE AND FALL OF THE INFANTILE-PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Showing how the disease spread and again died down during June, July, August, and September, and how its virulence waxed and waned.

## POLITICS AND POLIOMYELITIS

THAT THE DEATH or crippling of thousands of little babies should be due to politics may seem monstrous to the average parent, but we are assured by an authoritative medical journal in New York City that "there are abundant reasons" for believing that the efforts to halt the plague were handicapped by political influences. And the very hospitals that were established to heal the sick have fallen short in "active aid and cooperation" and shown instances of "neglect, carelessness, and actual venality." That the waning of the epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York is due not to preventive measures, but to the fact that the disease has "burned itself out," and that the efforts of capable health officials have been hampered throughout, are assertions made editorially in *American Medicine* (New York). According to this paper the epidemic has subsided "because there are fewer susceptibles to feed upon." The total number of susceptible persons, in any community, is relatively small, the writer believes; and when these have either contracted the disease or have run away from it, the scourge is bound to decrease. This is somewhat consoling, but the fact remains that if the abatement of the plague is due in nowise to our strenuous efforts—why then, we must know even less about its transmission and its treatment than we supposed we did. Says the paper named above:

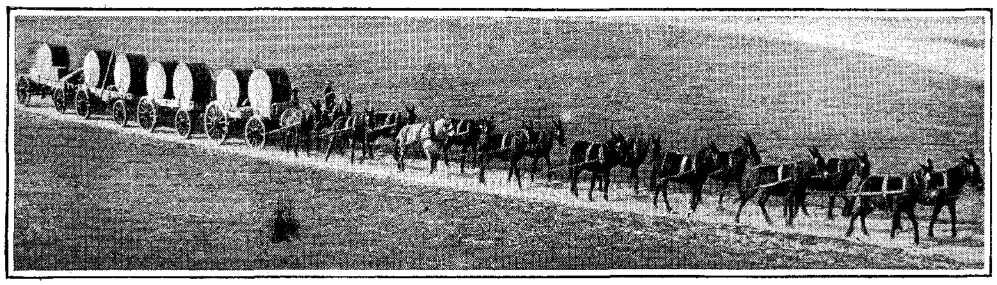
"No reflection is intended in anything we have said, either on the local or Federal officials. We have every reason to believe they have done the best they could under conditions which have been most trying and difficult. If their efforts have been handicapped by politics, or circumstances entirely beyond their control, certainly they can not be blamed for the paucity of the results accomplished. If they have been denied the unlimited power and resources they should have had, again they can not be blamed if the epidemic has gone on unchecked. The men who have been conducting the campaign to master the situation are trained and experienced scientists of unquestionable ability and integrity. The failure to control the disease, therefore, can not be laid at their door.

"*But something is wrong somewhere.* We do not feel free, however, to point out specific reasons for complaint and criticism, for there is too great danger of reflecting, even tho unintentionally, on those who we are confident have done their level best. Politics or political influences have undoubtedly played an active part in handicapping capable, willing, and faithful officials. If this is so, and there are abundant reasons for such a conclusion, once again is shown the necessity of removing our health departments from the influence of politics. Then, conscientious officials will be able to establish effective quarantine and enforce it as it should be, without the slightest fear of interference from the political organizations or local bosses. This detail of the struggle to control the present epidemic has been wofully lacking in every respect. Not only has it been tardily established on repeated occasions, but when established it has in too many instances meant little or nothing to those quarantined. It can hardly be doubted, therefore, that one of the chief factors in the failure to control the present epidemic has been the inability of the officials in charge to establish and maintain as rigid and effective quarantine as they would had circumstances permitted.

"So also in respect to the hospitals. Much might be written on the errors of omission and commission that the hospitals have been guilty of in connection with the handling of poliomyelitis cases. It will serve no good purpose, however, to recite specific instances of neglect, carelessness, and actual venality. Suffice it to say that to the onlooker it would seem that the city and Federal officials fighting the present epidemic have not had the active aid and cooperation from the hospitals —with a few notable exceptions—they would have had had these institutions been under the immediate management and absolute control of the Department of Health. Some day this will be the case, but until it is our local health officials are going to be handicapped just as they have been in this conflict with poliomyelitis. Here again one may wonder how much more might have been accomplished had it been possible to command all the resources of the local hospitals and marshal them solidly with their equipment on 'the firing-line' against poliomyelitis. Reference might be made to other obstacles that have sadly interfered with the work of those who have been charged with the direction of the current fight against poliomyelitis, but lack of space prevents. To those who are inclined to criticize and condemn the physicians who have led the health forces in the conflict we would respectfully suggest a careful consideration of the whole situation. We are not seeking to defend the officials who have conducted the struggle to control and overcome the present epidemic. They need no defense by us or by any one else. But what we do seek is to point out that a health campaign can be effective and successful only to the extent that it is free, untrammeled, and all-powerful in the field of its activities. If thus free and unrestricted the results will invariably reflect the efforts expended. If on the other hand, the work of those delegated to fight any scourge is hampered and limited by political or other conditions, the results will also show it—just as they have in the current epidemic."

In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, September 16), it is mildly suggested that there was a good deal of "playing to the grand stand" on the part of officials during the epidemic. Says this paper:

"'Grand-stander' is a term of more than mild reproach used to characterize the athlete who plays his game in showy fashion with an eye to the plaudits of the onlooking multitude. In football, he is always limping after a tackle; in baseball, he is excessively active, making unnecessary motions and attempting to cover ground he was never meant to cover; in golf, he adjusts his tee with a nicety which can have no effect on the distance of his drive, and if he 'slices,' the 'gallery' is indulged with an exceedingly technical discussion of just how it happened. No one is so inclined to 'grand stand' as the American officeholder or public official. The medical aspects of the matter are being displayed in the present epidemic of infantile paralysis. The measures employed by some officials to stay the progress of the epidemic, while apparently logical in every instance, at times impress the average observer as being merely an attempt to play to the grand stand. In some communities the health officers appear daily in interviews in which they call attention to their immense activities in preventing the spread of the disease. Every move is chronicled in the newspapers, and press notices are sent to those papers which fail to interview the official personally. Frequently a 'grand-stander' in athletics is rewarded merely by the hisses of those whose encomiums he seeks. It would not be strange if a similar fate should befall some of those public officials who carry the unsportsmanlike attitude of the 'grand-stander' into the care of the public's health."



Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

HOW A PROBLEM IN MULE-EFFICIENCY WAS SOLVED.

Sixteen mules in one team work better than four teams of four each, showing that the disputed ratio of the 1896 campaign is good for mules, if not for money.

**TEAM-WORK ON THE DESERT**—Can four-mule teams haul more when they are used separately or together? This problem has been solved by practical experiment on the California desert, according to a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, September). Says this magazine:

"In many engineering projects, the cost of transporting equipment and materials assumes a very high relative value. In illustration may be cited the case of the hydroelectric development of Big Creek in California. The site of the works was to be located fifty-six miles from the nearest railroad. It was estimated that to do this work with teams, the transportation cost would have been about twenty dollars per ton. So the contractors built a standard-size railway. But they could not construct a railway in order to supply materials for a transmission line which is two hundred and forty-one miles long. Teams had to be employed. A little consideration will make clear why it is better to unite four four-mule teams into one than to use them separately. A loaded wagon must ordinarily be hauled by a team able to overcome the maximum difficulties. A string of four wagons would hardly all of them have their individual maximum difficulties at the same moment. In other words, the maximum traction effort required for the string is probably less than four times the maximum effort required for a single wagon."

## SIGNALING TO SUBMARINES

WHEN THE UNDERSEA BOAT *DEUTSCHLAND* came into port at Norfolk she found preparations for her arrival to have been completed just in time to permit docking without a hitch. The time of her appearance was apparently ascertained definitely before she actually arrived. She put in on a Sunday morning, but her actual position seems to have been known, says *The Electrical World* (New York, September 16), at least three days earlier. We read in the editorial columns of this paper that there is still some mystery in the way this was accomplished. It says:

"A telegram from the submarine is stated to have been delivered *via* the *Timmins* on the Friday before she reached the Virginia Capes. It is further stated that the tug, while waiting, kept a sharp lookout for Allied war-ships, and notified the navigator of the *Deutschland* of those which were seen. How could signaling be effected between the submersible and the tug? It has been found that ordinary radiotelegraphy by sliding electromagnetic waves can not be utilized when one station is completely surrounded by so good a conductor as sea-water. It is entirely possible, however, that the *Deutschland's* messages were sent and received while she was floating on the sea's surface; normal wireless instruments are, of course, entirely effective under such conditions. It is curious, however, that the messages were not overheard by other radio-stations in the vicinity; further, the *Timmins* is reported not to carry any wireless equipment.

"Vague stories of a 'mysterious instrument,' lowered over the side of the tug and used for communicating with the tubeless *U*-boat, have drifted up from Norfolk. A 'strange contrivance in the nature of a telegraph instrument, equipped with powerful batteries and coils of wire,' is described, and suggests to the engineer nothing so much as the sea-oscillator of R. A. Fessenden, which was the subject of an American Institute paper some two years ago. It will be remembered that this device resembles a gigantic polarized Bell telephone, whose boiler-plate diaphragm is violently vibrated by an alternating current of about 500 cycles per second. When placed under water, the sound-wave produced could be detected some thirty miles away by the use of a similar but reversed receiving telephone, or of a microphonic device. By use of the Morse code, messages could be transmitted over this distance. Just what method of signaling to submarines has been adopted by our ingenious German engineers will perhaps remain unknown until after the world-war. It is interesting to consider the possibilities in view of the facts already presented, however, and it would be still more so to learn whether the receivers of submarine Bell systems near Norfolk noted any unusual sounds about the time of the arrival of the *Deutschland*. Should the much-expected *Bremen* or *Amerika* arrive in New London an opportunity to listen may be afforded submarine observers in that locality. Let us have a little less mystery and a little more engineering in our guessing!"

**INFECTED SHAVING-BRUSHES**—Anthrax, or malignant pustule, one of the most fatal of diseases, has been traced in several instances to infected shaving-brushes, we are told by *The Hospital* (London, September 2). The latest case occurred recently in Newcastle, England.

"Investigation . . . incriminated a cheap horsehair shaving-brush, imported from Japan. It turned out that this was one of a large consignment newly arrived from the East. Immediate steps were taken by the public-health authorities to track down all the infected brushes, and it is believed that practically all of them have been recovered before further mischief had been disseminated. The brushes are described as having blackjapanned wooden handles and a thin brush of white hair. They sell for about twopence each—another instance of the fatal mania for cheap nastiness in which the British nation has so long allowed itself to be educated. A high proportion of the brushes confiscated are stated to show the presence of anthrax germs."

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## A FREAK TREE

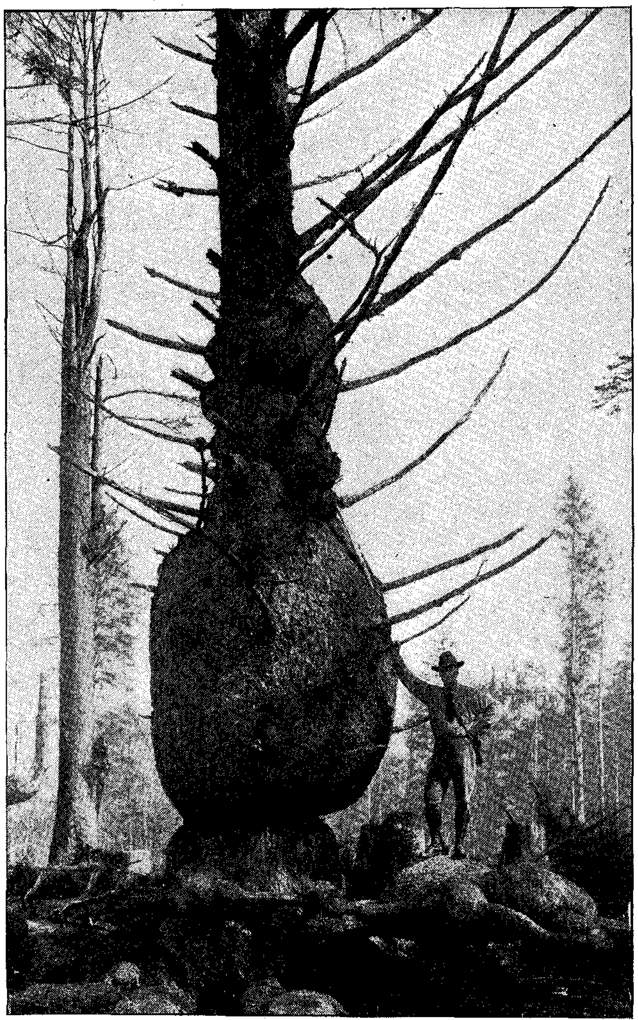
FREAKS FILL A PLACE IN NATURE, and forests have their freaks no less than museums. The cover-picture of a recent issue of *The Hardwood Record* shows a sample of the malformations possible with trees. This tree, we are told in an editorial article, grew on the northwestern Pacific coast and was one of a number of deformed trees found in a relatively small area. It is a Sitka spruce, the largest variety of spruce found in the United States, and its trunk and crown are generally stately and symmetrical. The writer goes on:

"For some reason nature's work was perverted in the production of the tree shown in the picture. Before the original forest was disturbed, the ground was buried under a bed of moss probably two feet thick, which concealed all the excrescences belonging to the root system. The surrounding forest has been cut away, fire has stript the ground of its moss covering, and the deformed roots lie exposed. The tree is dead.

"Explanations of the causes of such deformities in trees are frequently unsatisfactory. In a general way it may be said that these abnormal growths are the result of disease; but it is often very difficult to describe the disease or point out how it acts. A common explanation consists in saying that the malady is 'pathological'; that means very little and is usually a dodge whereby to avoid confessing ignorance of the matter.

"Excrescences and other uncommon growths on the twigs and trunks of trees are often due to stings of insects, boring by beetles, clusters of buds which are unable to break through the bark, and to other similar imitation or injury; but it would be difficult to show that the spruce-tree in the picture was deformed both above and below ground by any of these agencies, or by any combination of them. It is believed that the large burls on redwood-trees are due to buds which never succeed in forcing their way through the bark; and perhaps walnut burls are of similar origin, as are the very small and very numerous burls on some maple-trees, known as 'bird's-eye.'

"Some species of trees are much more subject to malformation, in the form of burls, than others. Redwood, walnut, and maple are the best known; but ash-burls are rather common, as are those of chestnut-oak. The silverbell-tree is more subject to bird's-eye than maple, but this tree is scarce, and the figured wood is not highly valued because the centers of the little burls which form the bird's-eyes are liable to drop out if the silverbell-log is worked in veneer. The trunks of young yellow poplars, beneath the bark, are not infrequently studded with burls the size of marbles, but they all seem to disappear before the trunk attains merchantable size, for which reason bird's-eye yellow-poplar lumber is not often seen."



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A MYSTERIOUSLY MALFORMED SPRUCE.

## NO MORE STREET-SPRINKLING?

STREETS ARE SPRINKLED in dry weather to "lay the dust." If there were no dust, no sprinkling would be necessary. Dust may be also kept down by oil or some similar binder, but hitherto no way has been found of removing it so thoroughly as to leave a perfectly clean street. It appears probable, however, from a sixty-day test made this summer by department officials in St. Louis, that the vacuum method is applicable to streets in such a way as to bring about these results. C. M. Talbert, Director of Streets and Sewers, whose report is quoted in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, September 14), is of the opinion that street-sprinkling, with its production of a skidding-surface, its obstruction of traffic, and its inconvenience to pedestrians, may be entirely eliminated by the use of vacuum machines for cleaning. Two cleaners were used in the experiments; one for the gutters, the other for the rest of the street. Writes Mr. Talbert:

"Close observations have been made of the work of these machines and some conclusions made on their advantages and disadvantages and a comparison of the cost of the work under this system with the old method that has been in use for some years past was made. Among the things which can be said in favor of the work of the machines is:

"*First.* A very complete removal from the street surface of all foreign matter, and particularly what is known among those who study street refuse as 'dust,' this being the very fine and at times impalpable particles which lie close to the surface of the pavement and which have been found by bacteriologists to be the germ-carrying part of street refuse.

"*Secondly.* By cleaning these streets every night the department has been enabled to eliminate entirely street-sprinkling as a practise. There has not been on the streets of the down-town section any street-sprinkling since about the first day of July. These street-sprinklers make from six to eight trips each business day over each of the down-town streets, and from the very nature of their work, that is, their very slow movement and the fact that they must take the center of the street in order to cover the surface properly, complicate the traffic-problem.

"*Thirdly.* This absence of the street-sprinklers leaves a dry, clean surface for traffic, and in these days when probably 75 per cent. of the traffic is automobiles, it adds greatly to the safety by eliminating the tendency to skid; the report of the police and others interested in traffic shows that there has been a great diminution of accidents from such causes during the past thirty days. There must also be considered the general inconvenience to pedestrians from water from the sprinkler-sprays.

"*Fourthly.* As would naturally be expected, the use of the vacuum system has materially reduced the labor necessary to keep clean the sewer-inlets and catch-basins. The superintendent of sewers reports a reduction in material removed of about 35 per cent. This proportion will be increased still further as the system becomes established, and it is anticipated that the expense of cleaning sewer-inlets will be reduced about

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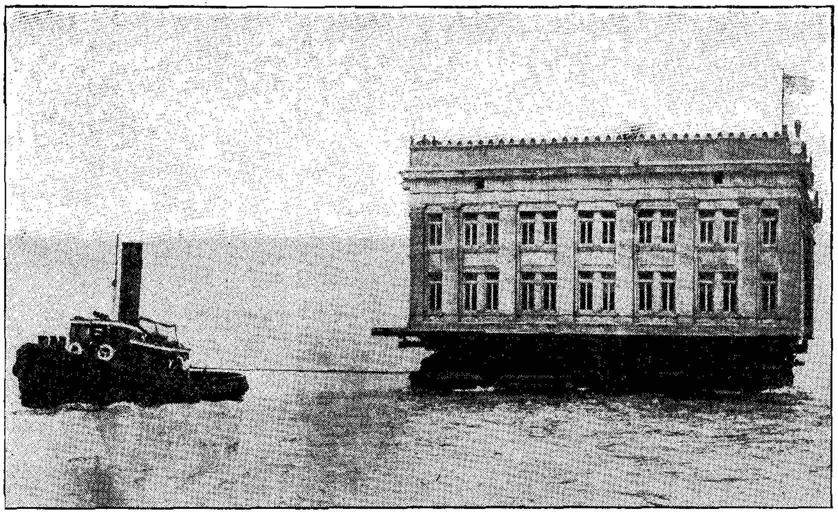
This house was moved from Winthrop to Point of Pines, Mass., 15 miles, in three hours.



One of the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings being moved to a new setting, by water. A number of the Exposition structures are being transplanted in this manner.

BUILDINGS THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA ON SHIPS.

50 per cent. It has also very materially reduced the number of complaints of stopt or blocked sewers.

"*Fifthly.* From an examination of material taken from the streets, it does not appear that the asphalt surfaces are sensibly worn by the brooms.

"*Sixthly.* The more complete removal of dust and dirt from the streets reduces, of course, the work of the white-wings, and while they have not been reduced in number during the experimental period, it is certain that if a permanent arrangement is entered into, some reduction will be made in their number. It will always be necessary, of course, in any system of street-cleaning, to have white-wings in the congested district during the business hours.

"Among the disadvantages is the inability to use the machine under any other conditions than when the roadway or gutter is perfectly dry. During our experimental run of sixty days there have been six nights on which work could not be successfully done. It would appear to me likely that during the rainy season, that is, from the middle of March to the 1st of June, it would be necessary to use some form of street-flushing at least twice per week. This is largely a matter of guess, as no two seasons are at all alike. There have been periods wherein the vacuum cleaner could undoubtedly be used a good portion of the time even in the month of March, which is one of the most troublesome months on account of the prevalent high winds. It must be borne in mind, of course, that the same rain that would stop the work of the vacuum cleaner would have a tendency to wash the dust into the sewer, or if not heavy enough for that, to eliminate it through a natural sprinkling. . . . . . .

"In conclusion, it may be said that during this period since the sprinkling-wagons have been removed and the vacuum cleaning instituted, there have been no complaints of dust or dirt in the congested district, and this department has received numerous verbal commendations upon the changed conditions as well as having on file a number of letters from merchants stating that conditions so far as dust is concerned have been improved."

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**BUILDINGS MOVED BY WATER**—Buildings have been moved from the Panama-Pacific Exposition site to permanent locations in surrounding counties by loading them on barges, we are told by a contributor to *The Engineering Record* (New York). Says this paper:

"A white-pine bungalow built by the Weed, Red River & McCloud Lumber Company at an approximate cost of $18,000 was one of the first to be moved in that way. It took a week to move the house from the south gardens of the Exposition to the yacht harbor—a distance of less than 1 mile—for transfer to the barge.

"Loading on the barge was difficult, owing to the rise and fall of the tide, which is about 9 feet at that point, and necessitated quick work on the part of the movers to prevent damage to the 160-ton structure as it left the shore. After it was loaded the 15-mile journey across the bay to Santa Venetia, a suburb of San Rafael, was made in about six hours. The largest and heaviest structure moved was the Ohio Building, which is 132.5 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 43 feet high. Its estimated weight is approximately 1,000 tons. Two 600-ton barges were placed on ways so that they were entirely out of water at low tide and the building was moved onto them. They floated off at high tide. Owing to the choppy sea beyond the Marina, the barges were moored to the transport dock near by until the following morning and then towed about thirty-two miles down the bay to San Carlos. The building will be used as a home for the Peninsula Country Club. The George Washington home and the Wisconsin Building are to be moved in the same manner."

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## SCRAPPING A RAILROAD

THE MOST WASTEFUL of all corporations are the railroads, we are told by persons who profess to know. Congressmen in particular are disposed to take this view, says E. L. Spaner, who contributes to *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, August 24) an article entitled "How a Great Railroad Handles Its Scrap." This railroad is the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spaner is disposed to think that it, at least, should be held up as a model of efficiency in this respect. Certainly no wastefulness can be deduced from any part of Mr. Spaner's report. Everything is either sold or used over again when there is a particle of use in it. To throw an old nut or bolt away, or even to remelt it, when it can be used as it is, is regarded as criminal. Writes Mr. Spaner, in substance:

"The old material accumulates at repair-shops and yards, and at every place where cars or locomotives are built, repaired, or destroyed. From these originating points it is forwarded to central collecting stations, known as metal-yards. The material arriving at these yards is weighed and then inspected so that articles of use in repair-work may be separated from the scrap. After the serviceable material is recovered, the scrap is sorted according to standard specifications, and is piled up to await disposition.

"At the end of every month the foreman of each metal-yard reports to the purchasing agent the amount of each kind of scrap on hand. The purchasing agent compiles a list from the reports from the various metal-yards, and advertises the scrap. When a sale is made, he promptly informs the foremen interested, who load the material and ship it in accordance with the purchaser's instructions.

"The Altoona metal-yard is the largest of the twenty situated on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg. It is about a quarter of a mile long and includes six tracks with ample storage and loading space between.

"About one hundred men are employed in the yard when the railroad is operating on a normal basis. The average accumulation of scrap at the Altoona yard is about 4,000 gross tons. The Pitcairn metal-yard, near Pittsburg, ranks second in this respect with a slightly smaller tonnage, and the other yards have monthly averages ranging from that figure down to about forty gross tons.

"Only a part of the material received at the metal-yards is sold, because the company has developed means for disposing of many kinds of scrap in its own shops. Mounted wheels, an important item of scrap on any railroad, are in most cases utilized. The wheels are prest from their axles, and if they are of cast iron they are sent to the South Altoona foundries of the company, where they are charged in the cupola. Rolled steel wheels are sold, because up to this time the motive-power men have found no way to convert them into usable material economically. The scrap-iron axles are used in the forging departments of the smith-shops, where they are hammered down into forgings for pins, bushings, bolts, etc. Iron axles are in much demand at all shops on the Pennsylvania system, and for that reason very few have ever been offered for sale. The company makes use of part of the scrap-steel axles in this same manner, but there is occasionally a surplus, which is sold.

"Steel turnings are sold outright to scrap-brokers, and every effort is made to effect the sale and shipment of such material with the least possible amount of handling. Wrought and steel punchings and clippings, light sheet-scrap and screw-cuttings are handled and sold in the same manner. Materials of this kind are easily loaded and unloaded by means of magnet-equipped cranes, which bring the cost of one handling down to less than six cents per gross ton."

FIREBRAND ECONOMY.

The railroad saves money by burning up old freight-cars. First the easily removable wooden parts are taken off. To save the other woodwork would cost more in time and labor than it is worth, so the whole car is set on fire and the resultant heap of scrap-iron can be sold or else utilized by the railroad.

One of the most important items of second-hand material, Mr. Spaner tells us, is known as miscellaneous car-scrap. It is made up of the wrought-iron and steel forgings, and gray iron and malleable castings from the bodies of wooden freight-cars. The replacement of wooden equipment with steel has brought about the retirement of a large number of the old cars, and in recovering the scrap it was found that the most economical method is to burn the bodies and dispose of the resultant mass of metal without separating the various kinds from each other. He goes on:

"During the year 1915, 584 old wooden cars were destroyed at the Altoona metal-yard. Wooden cars are fast becoming obsolete, even in passenger-service, and it will be but a few years until all of this type of equipment will have been supplanted by modern steel cars. Wooden passenger-cars are very seldom destroyed. They are usually much in demand for use as camp-cars for construction gangs, temporary station buildings, switchmen's shanties, and other small buildings along the railroad. The Pennsylvania also sells some passenger-cars to smaller roads and to steel companies and other corporations operating small private railways. Old locomotives are usually sold to an equipment company on commission.

"In addition to the car- and locomotive-scrap, there is an accumulation from the maintenance of way department. Rails, and their fittings, frogs, switches, etc., are the most important items of this class of material. When a track is torn up, or new rails laid, the old rails are carefully inspected by the supervisor. He selects those which are serviceable for sidings and yards. The remainder are sent to the metal-yard, where they are repaired or scrapped.

"It is often possible to cut a few feet from the end of a rail, thus eliminating a bad spot, and leaving a section of good material. Frogs and switches are often reclaimed by renewing defective switch-points. The scrap-rails are sold by the purchasing agent in the usual manner.

"The outstanding feature of the Pennsylvania's system for handling scrap is found in the effort being made to reclaim material. From the evidence shown in practically every part of the company's shops and yards, it is certain that the officials are much more desirous of utilizing their scrap than of selling it.

"Brass and bronze, the most expensive metals extensively used in railroad equipment, are recovered more economically than any other material. Journal bearings constitute an important item of this class of material.

"A few years ago these bearings constituted 50 per cent. of the output of the foundry, but at the present time they amount to only 30 or 40 per cent. of the total. The bearings are made of bronze and are lined with a soft metal. The linings are melted out of the bronze bodies and cast into ingots which are remelted to refill bearings in which the linings have worn below the standard limit of wear. The system for recovering this material is so complete that only 25 per cent. of new metal is used in the ordinary manufacture of journal bearings. Material of this kind is shipped to the foundries, where an inspector goes over it to separate the iron and other foreign metals.

"Many of the more complex articles, apparently brass, from the appearance of the exterior, have iron or steel sleeves or spindles inside. The inspector carries a small portable electric magnet, which instantly detects the presence of the undesirable metal, and the article is set aside to be broken up so that the brass may be separated from the iron or steel.

"The sweepings from the foundry floor contribute about 7,000 pounds of clean brass each month.

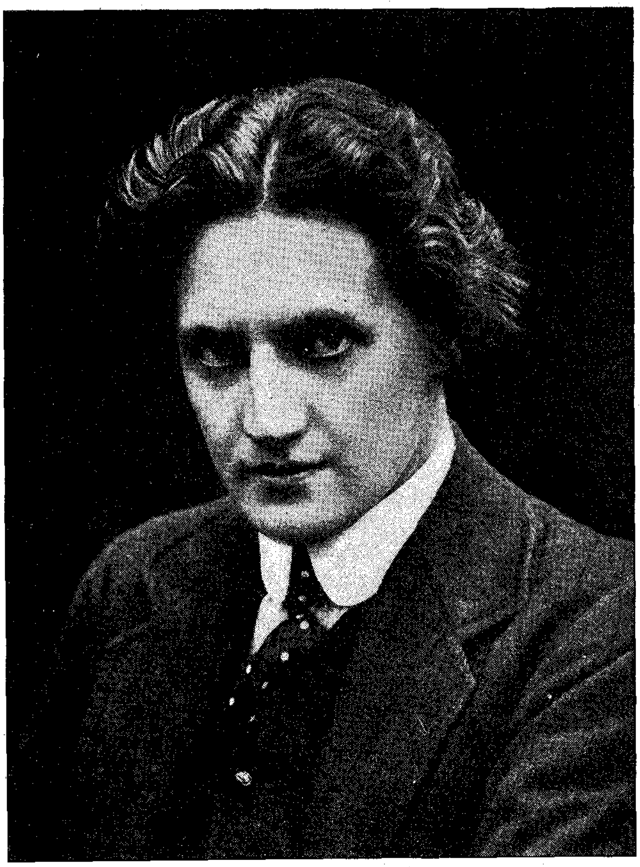
"The recovery of non-ferrous metals, however, is not confined to the recovery of cast brass parts. Copper wire is utilized by burning the insulation, cleaning the ash, cutting the wire into convenient bundles, melting it, and casting in small pigs. Car seals are heated to recover the lead. Batteries are saved and the lead, zinc, and the mud recovered.

"Several items of railroad equipment are disposed of in still other ways. Air-brake equipment of many kinds, when taken from obsolete cars and engines, is shipped to the Westinghouse Company, where it is utilized. The railroad company is credited with the value of the old parts, and this amount is applied to the purchase of new air-brake equipment. The manufacturers of some kinds of brake beams allow credit for old beams."

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## SHOULD ACTORS GO TO WAR?

THE QUESTION is raised in England whether it is right to call eminent artists, poets, actors, and the like to serve with the colors. The point is particularly driven home by the example of the actors, some well-known members of that profession having already fallen. The Manchester *Guardian* deplores the necessity of including in the conscription-lists Mr. Henry Ainley, counted by many England's finest actor. He is but little under the age-limit, and his "military value" could be but slight to the nation in comparison with his value as an artist. So *The Guardian* argues, and the London *Daily Mail* prints letters pleading in behalf of him and of Mr. Granville Barker also. One letter signed by four women declares: "Mr. Ainley is the greatest of all our actors—the greatest in England since Phelps. No one interprets Shakespeare as he does, and Mr. Granville Barker will, without doubt, be a great future dramatist, and is a genius in many other ways." Experts in other branches, scientists, mechanics, are being kept for the good of the nation. "Why not experts in art?" ask these signers. "Nothing would please Germany more than to think that she had been the means of damaging our national theater." The signers all declare they have given of their relatives and friends to the fighting forces; but, they add: "Great artists only appear at intervals in the history of nations, and we firmly believe that the world's thinking public would unite with us in declaring that *experts* in all branches of art should be preserved." Such is the feeling outside the profession. Mr. Milton Rosmer, an actor, protests against "the unfairness of singling out the men whose genius has brought them into considerable prominence, and sacrificing those artists whose possibly equal talent has for some reason or other failed to make the same mark." He writes:



ENGLAND'S BEST SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR.

Henry Ainley, who has gone to serve under the colors and aroused a discussion over war's wastage of talent.

> "One of the most delicate artists on the English stage is at the moment lying seriously wounded in France; the author of the most beautiful play I have read since Masefield's 'Nan' is picking up match-sticks between the lines at Farnborough; a young playwright has been ordered to do 'work of national importance' forsooth! As if imaginative work is not of supreme national importance!—as if a country without it is worth considering, as if imagination is not the most necessary human virtue.
>
> "These men have been sacrificed, so has Harold Chapin, so Rupert Brooke, and hundreds more—great imaginations, struggling imaginations, potential imaginations—or 'artists,' if you prefer the word!
>
> "But for their ages, Galsworthy, Bennett, Wells would all have been sacrificed! If the nation is too stupid to value creative imaginations let it not be so unfair as to make such invidious distinction between success and—misprisal. Let it either sweep up all its artists for cannon-fodder—so much commodity to be sold for victory—or let it respect even what it can not understand, and spare all."

Mr. William Farren, a veteran of the stage, protests against the "thought that Mr. Milton Rosmer voices the general opinion of actors on their chief duty to their king and country." "That many English actors have been, and are," he avers, "among the fighting men is the finest record the stage has ever shown, or is ever likely to show." Mr. C. M. S. McLellan, the American playwright so long resident in England, writes on this theme what must virtually have been his swan-song. For the cables only a few days ago brought news of his death. Thus:

> "The sentimental ladies and gentlemen who have lately been writing to the newspapers declaring it to be a national disgrace that certain artists of the stage should be removed from the colossal drama of the theater and launched into the puny drama of life ought really to go and see the Somme pictures.
>
> "One of them shows a trench in which a platoon of soldiers are lying face downward against the parapet awaiting the word to go over. Presently the subaltern commanding them walks quickly down the trench until he reaches the center, where, by means of an inclined plank, he steps lightly on the parapet and without a second's pause waves to his men to follow, and disappears toward the German lines, thus making the greatest entrance and exit I have ever seen. The soldiers spring over the top after him like sprinters off the mark, all getting away but one, who slides back again into the trench, still face downward, caught by a German bullet as he rose. No playwright in the world could write a drama like that; no actor was ever cast for such a magnificent part as the one we see that young subaltern playing.
>
> "The finest example of art that the stage has contributed since the war began was when an actor named Lionel Mackinder, before the first great battle, succeeded by understating his age in enlisting as a private soldier, and did it so secretly that even his closest friends did not know of it until they heard he was killed. I am sure that this, like all actions of a deep and simple beauty, had a better influence on art than any play or play-acting done within the area of safety-curtains since Mackinder's death.
>
> "Art will always draw its greatest vitality from the deeds of men, and the more those deeds are devoted to the glory of life the nobler and purer will be the work of the 'artist' who tries to express them. And yet the argument is being freely advanced that a certain group of young actors—more particularly the handsome ones—should be forcibly prevented from risking their lives at the front, thereby exposing the dramatic art of England

to the danger of impoverishment and possible decay. It would no doubt be fruitless to ask the advocates of this despairing theory to take a broader view of their subject, but if any actor is prone to listen to them and agree he ought to be solemnly warned.

"The best part of an actor was always his manhood, and in these perilous times it is the only thing of interest or use to the nation. Art is a lie on his lips unless he is worthy of life, and he is not worthy of life until his spirit is great enough to lead him, as Mackinder's led him, across the seas to where real men are fighting for England's existence. There he will find the world and all that matters in it now. The rest is darkness, with strange, unaccountable people in the midst of it talking of untimely things like art."

*The Daily Mail* declares that nothing is heard from the artists themselves that "they are being thrown away":

> "They do not complain; and does not complaint from others on their behalf proceed from the belief that noble acts and glorious examples are like the flowers of the field which wither and perish, and that man's life, however high it reaches and however sublime the ideals for which it is given, closes with the grave? Did the dead feel that they were 'sacrificed'—Rupert Brooke, for example, who acted without a moment's hesitation? To us who look with reverence upon our living, and with love upon our dead soldiers, it might seem that the profoundest answer to all these questions has been given by another French soldier, himself no mean artist, who gave up his young life for his country last year. 'If fate claims the best,' he wrote to his mother, 'it is not unjust. The less noble who survive will thereby be made better. . . . Nothing is lost. . . . The true death would be to live in a conquered country—for me above all others, as then my art could not exist.'"

## THE CROWN PRINCE'S ENGLISH HOUSE

THE WAR will furnish a curious chapter in the history of boycotts, and among the items those connected with the fine arts will add a good deal of spice. An instance has just come to light among us, where Pierre Monteaux, the conductor of the Russian Ballet for the coming season, refuses to assist at the production of Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." The music of dead Germans he is willing to wink at, but Strauss is alive, and, so Mr. Monteaux declares, "vigorous in his hatred of France." Strangest and most piquant of all, perhaps, is the case of the German Crown Prince caught building "an English country house" in the neighborhood of Potsdam. Effort has been made to direct attention away from its real character by speaking of the house as something in "a Low-German style of architecture"; but that, declares Mr. Karl Scheffler in the *Vossische Zeitung*, "is mere embarrassment." The Crown Prince, before the war, was rather well known for his Anglomania, so far as such superficialities as slang, clothes, and wrist-watches go; but esthetic Germany sees an affront in this house, in which, it is declared, there is no mistaking the characteristics of modern English domestic architecture. Mr. Scheffler goes on:

> "The Romantic chimneys, the false appearance of antiquity of the walls, the application to them of timber framing, the emphasizing of the hall by a big window, the projections which, in this instance, are devoid of the smallest practical meaning, the impression of low rooms created by low, broad windows—in short, the Elizabethan character of the whole design makes the house, as it were, a foreign body in the scenery of Potsdam.
>
> "It is not difficult to prophesy that after a few decades no Crown Prince will wish to reside in this specimen of a style of architecture which will by then have long passed into oblivion."

Mr. Scheffler can not fathom the motives of the Crown Prince in building such a house, and reminds him that if he "thinks that he has the same right as any other citizen to follow his fancy and caprice, he is mistaken," for—

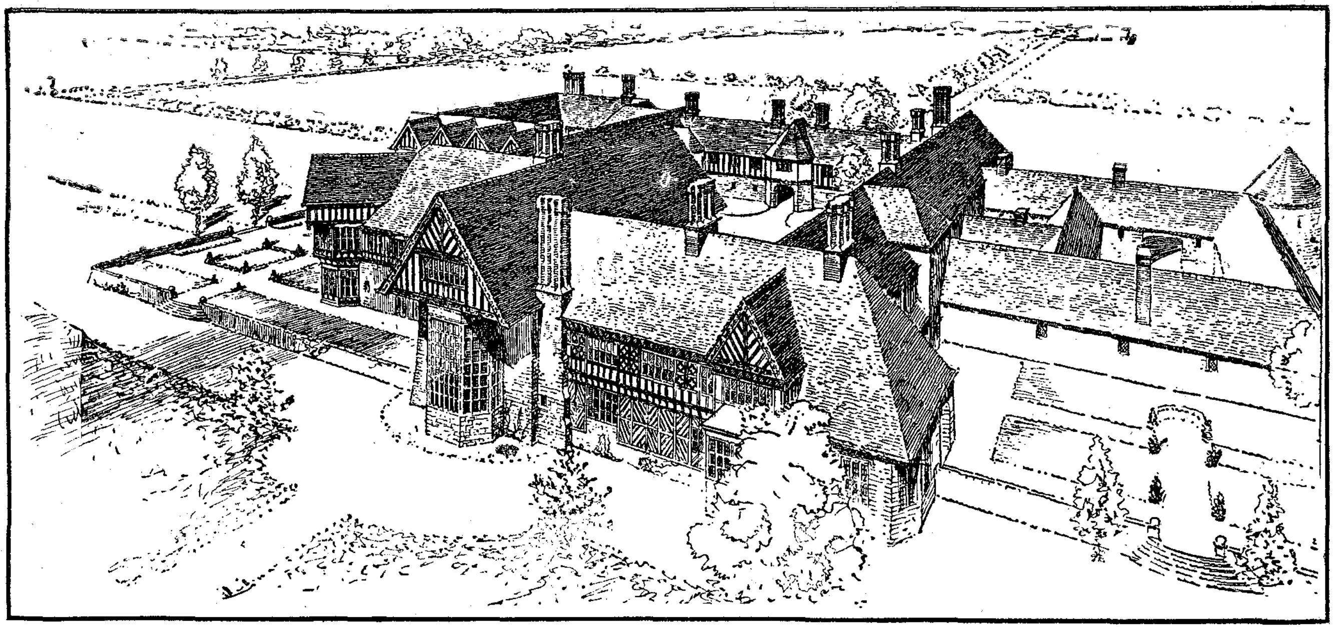
> "If the German Crown Prince builds a new house it is not only his private affair; it is, whether he likes it or not, an action which affects the whole people, in so far as it is interested in the fate of our architecture. It is a symptomatic, an allegorical action, and therefore a fit subject for public criticism."

"Quite apart," adds the writer, "from the value or worthlessness of the artistic execution, the choice of this style is a blunder"—

> "Not because we are still at war with England, not on the grounds which an inflamed nationalism might adduce, but because the style is opposed in the most painful manner to the honorable Prussian tradition of architecture, because the innovation has a pedantic effect, and because this kind of modernity does more harm than good. One might call it 'Crown Prince Liberalism' experimenting with unsuitable material. It looks as if the son of the Kaiser were boldly going ahead of the development of art, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is merely following a fashion of the day before yesterday, which was perhaps indispensable to the self-development of our architecture."

The Manchester *Guardian* follows up the news of this controversy with a temperate comment on Germany's architectural preferences, seeing wherein she has outdistanced the English themselves in appreciation of English arts and crafts:

"From Frederick the Great's time till the Franco-German War the main architectural influence in Germany was French,



From "The Builder."

WILL THE CROWN PRINCE EVER LIVE HERE?

A house in the half-timbered Tudor style, now being built at Potsdam, which puts the ultra-German patriots' teeth on edge.

the Royal aspirations for palaces finding expression in heavy imitations of Versailles. After the war there was a reaction throughout the Empire for early native models, and a series of buildings arose claiming descent from the old castle at Heidelberg. Turreted feudal villas spread like an irruption along the Rhine. . . . . . .

"War must not blind us to the fact that it is infinitely to the credit of the Germans that they appreciated our arts and crafts movement here before it found much general favor in England. This appreciation took a practical form, the German manufacturers exploiting the designs and ideas of the movement. This has been a subject of complaint among our designers, but the complaint might well be addrest to English manufacturers, who so steadily ignored the new spirit in our arts and crafts. The Germans have also directed their attention to English furniture, notably the works of Sheraton. The later monuments and statuary in Germany have had their inspiration in Vienna. Modern Germany herself has produced hardly anything in sculpture or painting, but it has always shown itself keenly interested in the original developments in other lands and in turning them to an industrial purpose."

## A FLOOD OF MUSICAL MEDIOCRITIES

THE STREAM OF GOLD coming to our shores brings also a stream of invaders who hope to carry some of it back with them, and in the field of music, at least, Mr. Henderson, of the New York *Sun*, sees the present situation as "unwholesome." For one thing, he points out, the war has driven to this country most of the famous artists, who are quite welcome, but find it hard to fill up all their time. But also it has sent "a horde of mediocrities, clamant declaimers of their own glories, lamentable proofs of the readiness of a world to be astonished, stunned, puzzled, or mesmerized into insensibility by the sheer assault of audacity." At the same time, it is asserted, the creative musician has been silenced—

"Little music for the orchestra, the string quartet, or the *lieder*-singer is composed while the heavens are obscured by smoke, while the air is split by the shrieks of shells, while the indescribable monsters are designed by the men of one nation to mangle and shatter those of another. Not even a 'Marseillaise' or a 'Wacht am Rhein' has come out of this vast writhing of nations. There is no spirit for even the rhythms of battle. All is drowned in a sea of inconceivable horror."

Richard Strauss, indeed, is an exception. He has written what Mr. Henderson calls "a huge Alpine symphony," but, he adds, "it must be borne in mind that this singular product of pure culture boasted several years ago that he would conduct a concert on a dung-heap, if he were paid enough." The *Sun's* critic thinks we ought not to be "astonished that he can compose music while his country is wallowing in its own blood. He helps us to believe the ancient fable about Nero." From this Mr. Henderson turns to the situation which conditions have forced upon us:

"The presence in the United States of so many foreign musicians forces a too early opening of the musical season. We are told frequently that it should last all the year round. Some well-meaning people try to make it last. They raise money to give concerts in the summer, and the inevitable result is that they have to raise the money again.

"Without doubt there are thousands of people who would be glad to hear good music in the summer months. But there are not enough thousands to pay the expense. There is usually a deficit. These concerts have to be given at low prices, and even when the audiences are large there must be a loss. Hence, what hope is there for those concerts which make their appeal early in September? But if the country is overrun with musicians the season must be stretched out to the breaking-point.

"The music-lover will in all probability be invited to fix his attention on personalities. When there are no important new creations to be offered the amateur of the tone-art must be content to consider the varied methods of interpretation. This is also a condition inimical to the best interests of art. It is the misfortune of music that it is dependent upon its interpreters. The vast majority of music-lovers can not interpret for themselves. They are amateurs in the true sense of the word. They love music, but they have not the technical equipment for its performance.

"Hence the executive musician has always enjoyed a glory far above that of other interpreting artists. In the seventeenth century, for instance, when the only highly developed musical technic was that of singing, the singer was almost deified. Yet the thoughtful observer may well question whether the adulation of the vocal artist of that time differed radically from that which Caruso and Farrar receive now.

"Doubtless we should take into account the fact that the home of seventeenth-century opera was Italy, that its supreme splendor was reached in passionate, sensuous Venice, that the writers whose words have come down to us were Latins. The Italians of the Metropolitan audiences are not far removed in mental attitude from their forerunners in Venice and Rome. The worship of the present audiences is tempered by the northern blood."

Mr. Henderson thinks that singers of all kinds are too highly praised; only a few among those who listen to music show any discrimination. "A mediocrity in voice, temperament, and intelligence receives almost as much applause as Caruso." Indeed, we are told that as a matter of course "the opera works indescribable injury to all musical appreciation."

"In the first place, it is attended by thousands of persons who never go to any other form of musical entertainment and whose whole range of conceptions is formed by the style of interpretation prevalent on the operatic stage. This style rests largely on strident methods, on nerve-exciting effects, and on sensational exhibitions of voice and endurance.

"Consider what must be the effect of a first hearing of a Bach organ fugue or a Mozart violin sonata upon a person brought up on operatic performance. He will frankly tell you: 'I was fooled into listening to that sort of thing once, but never again.'

"In the second place, the opera relies largely upon specifically theatrical means to achieve its ends, and hence its chaster music fails to touch the dissipated senses of the habitual auditor. The operagoer brought up on Puccini is bored by 'Don Giovanni,' 'Orfeo and Euridice,' or 'Fidelio.'

"In the long run the attitude of the operatic public can not be wholly kept within the opera-house. The feeling of restlessness is certain to spread. The demand for sensational feats widens. Possibly we are in danger of acquiring a southern appetite for excitement and may in time bring about a resuscitation of the proverb so familiar in the fifteenth century, '*Inglese Italianato è un diavolo incarnato*' [The Italinated Englishman is a devil incarnate]."

## A PUZZLING RUSSIAN

PUZZLE YOUR AUDIENCE at all costs seems to be the motto of a young Russian playwright, Nikolai Evréinof, who comes to us under the patronage of the Washington-Square Players. Whatever he did to the audience, the first-night critics refused to allow a rise out of themselves and side-stepped responsibility for him. In London they placed him somewhere between "dramaturgic genius" and "theatrical mountebank." Mr. William Archer, the most seasoned of England's critics, found him "extremely original and striking," tho another critic thought his play, called "The Theater of the Soul," "poor and puerile and portentous." The Washington-Square Players produced his satirical harlequinade named "The Merry Death."

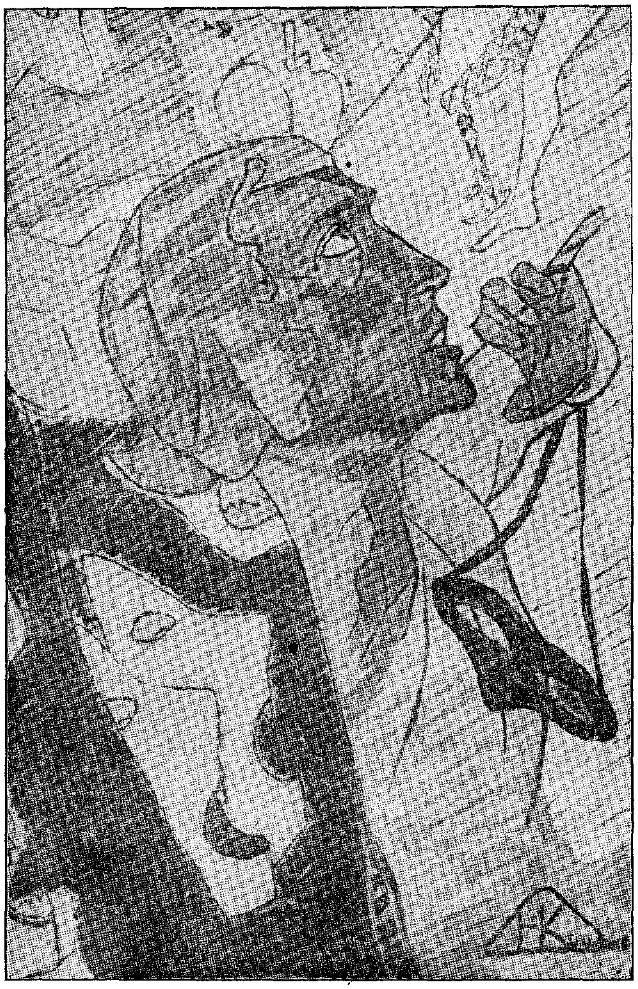
Evréinof is himself a producer as well as playwright, and the originality of his methods is shown by his production of Shaw's "Candida" at the Parody Theater, Petrograd. The play, we are told by Mr. Isaac Goldberg in the Boston *Transcript*, was accompanied by the reading of the stage directions by a black boy; "for this innovator considers the stage directions as the most brilliant part of the play." Another of his exploits is to present a play—Gogol's "Revizor," for example—in several different styles, all in the same evening. One of his "manners" burlesqued that pursued by Gordon Craig, who presented "Hamlet" at the Moscow Art Theater. Here, as we read,

"Evréinof was hitting at the cranks who want to reform the theater or make a new thing which shall be more artistic than the theater. He is in the position of being a rebel against rebels, and is no more in sympathy with the Art Theater, Moscow, and all similar enterprises than with the ordinary commercial theater."

The most original and most remarkable of Evréinof's work is said to be "The Theater of the Soul," which was given in London under the direction of Miss Edith Craig. Mr. Goldberg writes:

"The very list of characters in 'The Theater of the Soul' is at once indicative of the striking originality of the play. All the personages of the following cast, with the exception of the *Porter* (and perhaps of him, too!) represent a different psychological aspect of the *Professor!* Here is the cast, some eight or nine persons in one:

The Professor
M 1, The Rational Entity of the Soul.
M 2, The Emotional Entity.
M 3, The Subliminal Entity.
M 1's Concept of the Wife.
M 2's Concept of the Wife.
M 3's Concept of the Wife.
M 2's Concept of the Dancer.
The Porter.



From the portrait by Kulbin.

A REBEL AGAINST REBELS.

The Russian playwright, Nikolai Evréinof, who opposes the school of Gordon Craig as strongly as the commercial theater.

"The action passes in the soul, in the period of half a second (!) There is, of course, a prolog. And what a prolog!

"Picture the *Professor* appearing before a blackboard, in front of the curtain, chalk in hand. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he begins, 'when the unknown author of "The Theater of the Soul," the play that is going to be presented to you this evening, came to me some weeks ago with the manuscript, I confess that the title of his work did not inspire me with much confidence. "Here," I thought, "is another of the many little sensational plays with which the theater is deluged." I was all the more agreeably surprized to gather from this first reading that "The Theater of the Soul" is a genuinely scientific work, in every respect abreast with the latest developments in psychophysiology.'

"The *Professor* then invokes the names of Wundt, Freud, Théophile Ribot, and goes into an obscure discussion of Fichte's 'entity of the soul.' As he speaks, he proceeds to draw a diagram upon the blackboard, in which he represents the three entities of himself, by the symbols M 1, M 2, M 3. The first stands for the rational entity, his reasoning self; the second, for his emotional self; the third, for his psychical self. And these three M's, or 'selves,' constitute the great integral self. Whereupon he writes down: M 1 plus M 2 plus M 3, equals M, the entire personality.

"The ancients, he explains, believed that the seat of personality wâs placed in the liver. 'But the author of the work which is to be presented to you holds, and with far better reason, I think, that the human soul manifests itself in that part of the physical breast which a man instinctively strikes when he wishes to emphasize his good faith. Consequently the scene of the human soul appears to us like this.'

"Whereupon he draws a plan of a large human heart, with physiological comments as his plan is worked out. The system of nerves he compares to a telephone, and surely enough, on the stage that is soon to be revealed to the audience, the *Professor's* plan is faithfully followed out, even to the telephone. 'Such is the scene in which the "entity self" plays its part,' he concludes. 'But, ladies and gentlemen, science does not confine itself to explaining things. It also offers us consolation. For instance, it is not enough to say, "I've done a foolish thing." One ought to know which of the three entities is responsible. If it is M 2, or the emotional self, no great harm is done. If it is the psychical entity the matter need not be taken very seriously either. But if it be the rational self it is time to be alarmed.'" . . . . . .

The work of the London producer is thus described:

"There was used a 'queer and fascinating machinery of the simplest kind, by which little was seen of the three entities beyond their faces appearing at different levels out of intense darkness. The heart was represented by a glowing red space, which appeared to pulsate, owing to an effect of light. The concepts of the women were seen in the foreground, and were brilliantly lighted.' . . . .

"The play itself depicts, in characteristic fashion, the struggle going on within the heart of the *Professor* between his love for his wife and the fascination exercised over him by the dancer. There is a debate in which his three entities take part, and in which the various conceptions of the different entities appear.

"The end of it all is that the *Professor*, in his intense dilemma (a dilemma which is all the more easily conveyed to the audience because of the confusion of symbols amid which it occurs), shoots himself. A loud, cannonlike report is heard, and a great hole opens in the stage diaphragm, from which pour ribbons of blood. Darkness comes over all. 'M 3 trembles and stretches himself out wearily.' A porter carrying a lighted lantern enters, cries out, 'Every One's Town,' and 'M 3' puts on his hat, takes his bag, and follows the porter, yawning."

"The Merry Death," produced by the Washington-Square Players, also has its prolog. This is spoken by *Pierrot*, who, with other figures of the *Commedia dell' Arte*, *Harlequin*, and *Columbine*, makes up, along with a *Doctor* and *Death*, the characters. In the prolog—

"*Pierrot* explains that he doesn't fear any intrigue between his wife, *Columbine*, and *Harlequin;* yet his manner denotes the opposite. *Harlequin*, moreover, is to die at midnight, and here it is already eight o'clock! Suddenly *Pierrot* thinks of a great plan: he will push back the hands of the clock two hours! 'I always liked taking people in; but when it's a matter of taking in death and *Harlequin* at the same time, and as well, for the harm of the first and the good of the second, I don't think you can call this plan anything but a genius's. Well, to work!' The performance begins!

"It quickly appears that *Harlequin*, with the footsteps of *Death* echoing in every beat of the clock, is determined to meet that lady in most merry mood. 'I am *Harlequin!*' he cries, 'and shall die *Harlequin!*' True to his words, he proceeds to make merry with *Pierrot's Columbine*, even to argue with her about the hereafter, and when *Death* enters, pointing with menace to the clock, he pokes fun at the grim figure. 'Look round,' he challenges *Death*, 'you are in the house of *Harlequin*, where one can laugh at all that's tragic, not even excluding your gestures.' He invites her to perform the traditional Dance of Death, which she does. A last kiss to *Columbine*, a parting gibe at *Pierrot's* cowardice, and *Harlequin* is dead."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## LABOR'S CASE AGAINST THE CHURCH

A MISSIONARY who recently returned home from the foreign field declared that "Christendom is not in earnest about Christianity. Christendom is merely playing with Christianity." This, he further declared, was also the opinion of thousands of those in the foreign field. The reason for it all, we are told by Mercer C. Johnston, in *The Forum* (October), lies in the fact that "the Christian Church is as much under the unholy spell of Mammon as *Trilby* was under the unholy spell of *Svengali*." And because of this, he further alleges, "she throws the weight of her influence against, rather than on, the side of the mighty democratic movement sweeping through human society at this time toward a kingdom of God on earth such as the Church was created by Jesus Christ to establish." The attitude of the Church as the workman visualizes it is put in words by the Rev. Charles Stelzle in saying: "To the average workman the Church seems more concerned about the sweet by and by than about the bitter here and now." Mr. Stelzle is quoted further as remarking that "to most of the toilers the Church is merely a great institution or machine, going through the motions, but never actually producing anything; it is a hotbed of officialism, filled with a company of self-seekers." Mr. John Graham Brooks is next invoked, giving the testimony, as he says, of "one of the most honest and intelligent labor men I have ever known":

> "This labor man told Mr. Brooks that so long as he really believed what he understood his pastor to preach he was fairly content. 'The sermon,' so we are told he said, 'always appeared to me to reconcile things I couldn't understand. Mysterious religious authority was always given which I accepted. When I talked to the minister about definite cases of suffering in a hard strike, where he and I both believed the men were not to blame, he still insisted that somehow it was all right, and somewhere in the future it would be set straight. Now, my experience has taken that belief out of me, or, at any rate, the kind of authority he gives for it I can not any longer accept. Nor do I believe the Jesus he talks so much about would have accepted it or acted on it either. The successful classes, even if they didn't know it, or mean it, have used religion and heaven to keep the peace and to put off a lot of troublesome duties. When I found this out I threw it all over.' Here is the comment Mr. Brooks makes upon this statement: 'That individual experience, without one shade of heightened color, stands for the position of a great multitude of the more intelligent workingmen in every country.'"

Mr. Johnston asks if any one has ever heard of any Church or denomination espousing the cause of labor in any of their fights for a living wage or improved sanitary conditions. Lest the question be dismissed as too general, he turns to specific instances:

> "Did the Church in New York City advocate the cause of the locked-out workers in the cloak and suit industry during their fourteen weeks' struggle that has just come to an end? Here was a perfect opportunity. There was no question as to the justice of the cause of these workers. From the Mayor down it was declared to be just by those who took the trouble to inform themselves about the matter. Did the Church in New York City advocate this just cause? No! Of course it did not! The Church in New York had nothing to say. The Church in New York was damnably dumb, as it has always been damnably dumb, and as it can always be counted upon to be damnably dumb whenever the interests of Mammon are at stake.
>
> "Again, for a specific instance, in the great Garment Workers' strike in the metropolitan district in 1913, in which justice was clearly on the side of the workers, the Church in New York justified the saying of Keir Hardie in Carnegie Hall, that one can put little or no confidence in the language one hears used in church assemblies. The Church 'played safe,' as usual."

The Social Service Commissions of the Church the writer looks upon as "mere fads." They are "got up by some earnest souls who have come to have an academic interest in 'the masses.'" Mr. Johnston gives a page from his own observations:

> "I have watched the 'masterly inactivity' of the Social Service Commissions of the Dioceses of New York and Newark for three or four years in the midst of circumstances that fairly screamed to men with social vision to get busy. Whatever the future of social service within the Church may be, as yet it has hardly passed beyond the 'stationary' stage. Where it has, it seems to be taking the path of least resistance and to be resolving itself into just another (their name is legion) social patchwork organization. It has little or no passion for social justice. It does not contemplate using evangelical dynamite. It is in danger of becoming a court-plaster affair."

## BEAUTY-STUDY FOR MISSIONARIES

CHRISTIANITY has its Sistine Chapels and its Reims Cathedrals. But in the East the traveler sometimes sees the inartistic, even ugly, chapel of the missionary contrasting pitifully with the near-by beauty of a magnificent heathen shrine. Some Christians, observes Margaret Stevenson in *The International Review of Missions*, "are inexplicably afraid of beauty," but they need not be, she insists, and she calls for a training in the love of beauty as an indispensable part of a missionary's equipment. "How wise missionary societies would be," she goes on,

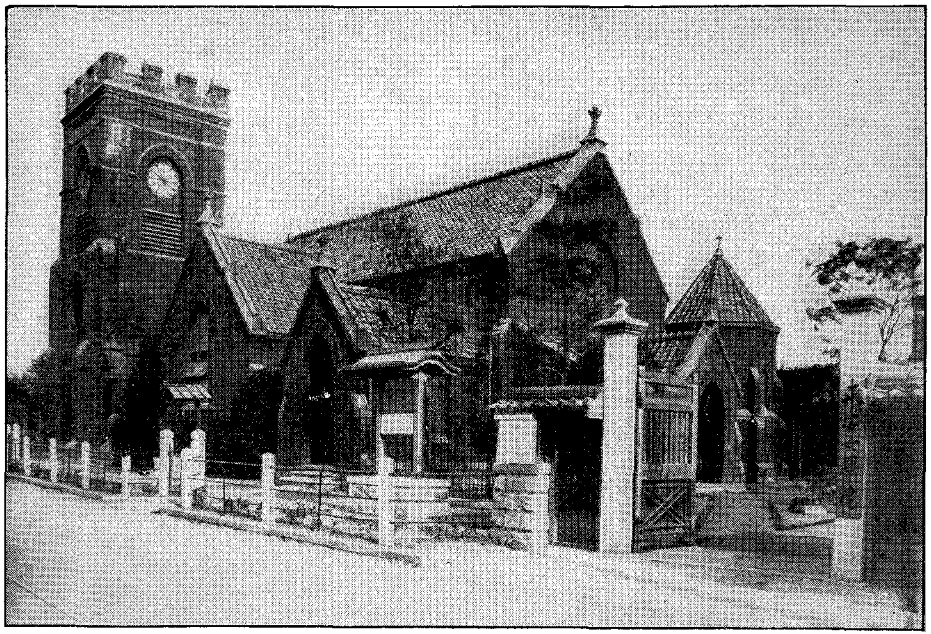
> "if they insisted that all accepted candidates whose lot had fallen in the pleasant land of India, for instance, should include in their outfit some such books as Fergusson's 'History of India and Eastern Architecture,' or Vincent Smith's 'History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon'; for the possession of books like these is every whit as important for the right performance of missionary duty as solar *topi*, smoked glasses, and sun-umbrella. And what a difference it would make to the future of India if every missionary on furlough who felt that he was alien to the spirit of beauty were to intern himself for ten days in the Louvre with some old-fashioned book like Grant Allen for a guide, or in our own glorious National Gallery with E. T. Cook or Berenson for a companion. In the meantime supporters of missionary societies at home might hasten the coming of the golden age by sending out to the mission library of any station the great standard books on art or literature."

Another practical suggestion she makes is for placing reproductions of masterpieces on the walls of missionary buildings—

> "The work of the Arundel and Medici Societies and the perfection to which photographic and other reproductions have been brought would make it possible to have in India miniature galleries of fine art, with all the rubbish weeded out and only replicas of the finest masterpieces retained. Thus, in Bombay, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association there might be a gallery chosen from the greatest pictures in the Louvre, the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Ahmednagar might contain photographs of all the Fra Angelicos in San Marco, the missions in Delhi could combine to house the reproductions of the Accademia in Venice, the students in Lahore might choose from the Belle Arte in Florence, the members of the new women's college in Madras would appreciate to the full copies of the pictures in the wonderful little gallery in Verona, and the colleges in Calcutta might rejoice in photographs of all the best treasures of the National Gallery. Or the idea might be carried out in another way, and at any center a collection of reproductions illustrating the history of the evolution of art might be gathered together for about £50. One wonders if some generous American

(for the idea seems more likely to appeal to men of that nationality than to the mere Britisher) could not be discovered willing to found such a gallery. In any case, perhaps folk at home would remember that there is no calendar or Christmas-card so valued at a mission-house as a reproduction of some old master.

"If we had *our* gallery, it *could* be used not only to foster the love of beauty in missionary and convert alike, but also to reveal to the ordinary Indian student, hitherto untouched by Christianity, the clear witness to the spirit of Christ which the art of Europe bears."



By courtesy of "The Spirit of Missions," New York.

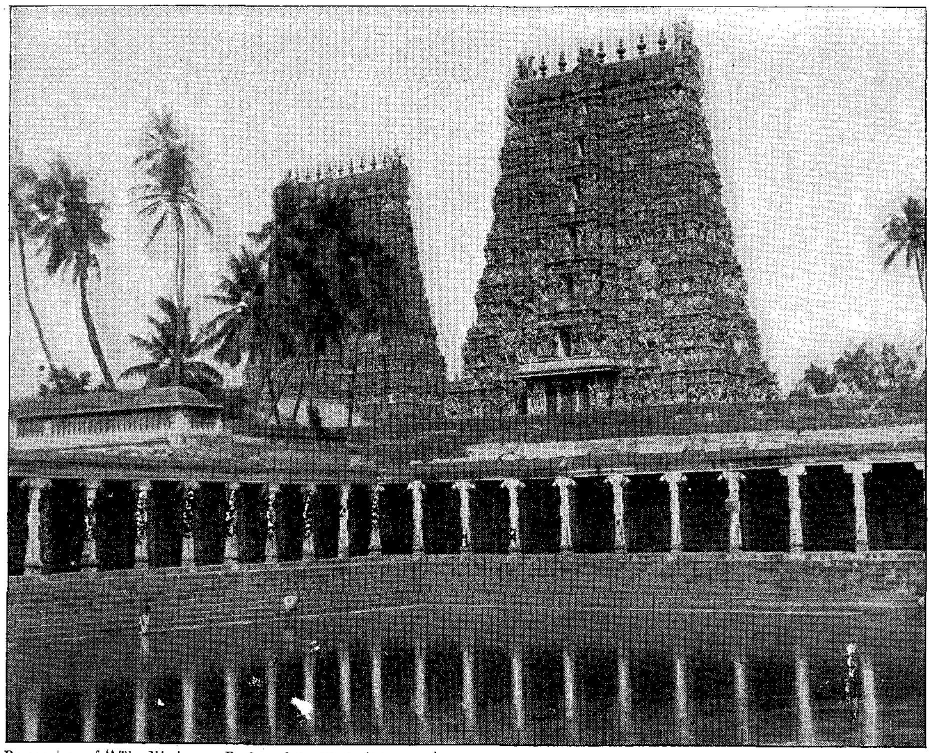
HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL, KYOTO.

This is probably the finest architectural structure built by missionaries in the East. The esthetic contrast is an element in the native's judgment of the Western religion offered to him.

But "why," the practical-minded may object, "take all this trouble to inculcate the love of beauty? Is the possession of it a factor of any importance in missionary life?" In reply, the writer goes on to show first how "the love of beauty will invigorate the mind of the missionary, deepen his sympathies, and strengthen his imagination." She then proceeds to show how it will directly influence his work. She speaks particularly of India, but her words will apply also to other Eastern lands possessing an old civilization. To quote:

"The Indian church will not only need to be loved and trained, it will also have to be housed; and every one now recognizes the influence which the kind of house a child lives in has on its character. If only we could once for all rid our minds of the belief that there is any virtue in ugliness, or that loveliness is unimportant! We are all inexplicably afraid of beauty; indeed, we consider it to be so dangerous that it is almost an axiom that a 'safe' man loves an ugly church, and many of us would have hesitated to worship in a sanctuary for whose adornment God had specially endowed with his spirit wise-hearted men like Bezaleel and Oholiab. How different a thing church architecture would be in India, if once the simple fact were recognized that a missionary call does not *ipso facto* make a man an expert architect any more than it makes him a qualified practitioner; but a real love and longing for beauty may make any one humble enough to try to learn what it is in which the glory of the medieval churches consisted, and how their grace can be best exprest on Indian soil.

"Neither, alas, does a missionary call make a man a musician, but only a very true instinct for beauty will enable him stedfastly to discard all the rubbish that has crept into our musical services, and to emphasize and encourage the indigenous elements. . . . . .



By courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World," New York.

EASTERN RELIGIOUS ESTHETICISM.

This temple at Madura, with the Golden Lily Tank in the foreground, shows how the native has always before his eyes the artistic achievements associated with his religion.

"And we have been neglecting eye-gate quite as much as ear-gate on the mission-field, as the walls of our schools and orphanages often witness against us, and, neglecting it, too, among a people who love pictures and inherit considerable powers of fresco-painting. Any one who has ever had the good fortune to watch a child studying the mosaics of St. Mark's in Venice and has noted her keen joy as she recognized the representation of the Fall or of the Flood, and her eager desire to have others explained to her, will not cease to long that Indian children and villagers might also have a similar unfolding of at least the Old Testament before their eyes. Skilled fresco-painters will exist, and it would be interesting to know whether the attempt has yet been made to use their skill in depicting scenes from the Bible on the outer walls of the houses of Indian village Christians. Such pictures would not only continually refresh the memories of the simple and tell the wonderful stories in an Indian way, stript of all Western trappings, but would also serve as a silent witness to the things of God among the heathen. Moreover, a glorious story-book like the Bible lends itself to such expression in a way that a compendium of moral reflections never could. How Giotto and Fra Angelico would

> rejoice at fresco-painting again becoming the handmaid of the Gospel!
>
> "All this leads us to another point. We missionaries are not living among a people with no traditions of beauty; on the contrary, we have cast in our lot with a nation that has a great inheritance from the past, a legacy that they themselves do not as yet fully appreciate, or they would never, for instance, have cast away their beautiful hand-woven and hand-embroidered fabrics in favor of crude Manchester goods, as even our practical friend would acknowledge. Part of our work, therefore, as missionaries must be to help them to appreciate their own beautiful indigenous crafts; and for this not only is a real love of beauty necessary in the missionary, but it will not fail to prove contagious and to inspire among the people a new enthusiasm for their own half-forgotten art. No one, for example, who has witnessed a Gujarati's joy on seeing the exquisite pierced stone-work of Ahmadabad adapted to adorn the windows of some village church can doubt how great a work was done by the mission which revived and encouraged this dormant craft. In other missions wood-carving, metal-work, and embroidery have also been developed and used, to the improvement of both craftsmen and churches.
>
> "In the same way, one can not help feeling that more of Indian literature, ballads, legends, poetry, and prose, of the music and art of the people, and of their own architecture could be used to commend the kingdom of God to those outside the Church, and to make them feel that Christianity, even in its setting, is an oriental and not a western faith.
>
> "The wanderer among the wonderful temple cities of India is sometimes struck by a strange contrast. The tesselated courtyards, the carved pillars, the fretted roofs and arches of the temples are of surpassing loveliness; but when he seeks in the inmost shrine a vision of beauty that should be the crown of all this wealth of art, he meets overwhelming disappointment. The god enshrined in the very heart of the temple is heavy and ugly and dull, and the beauty of the surroundings has but increased his disillusionment, having led him to expect what he has not found, a god more beautiful than its environment."

Wherefore, we are told, "Christians need have no coward fear of beauty, for no loveliness of surroundings, no perfection of music or architecture" can ever "raise in the worshiper higher hopes than He who is the altogether Lovely can fulfil."

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## GEORGE MOORE CALLED TO ACCOUNT

GEORGE MOORE has made enemies by his writings before this, but if he desired to add a few more by the writing of his new novel, "The Brook Kerith," he will not be disappointed. Two religious journals in America, a Methodist and a Catholic, inveigh strongly against him, while cable-dispatches tell us that application was made to a London magistrate for a summons against the author on the ground that his book was blasphemous. The magistrate declined to grant a process, saying the book was based on the assumption, which the author had a perfect right to make, that Jesus was merely a man, and "it had been held over and over again, he said, that to assert in a book that Jesus was a man and not divine was not necessarily blasphemy." *Zion's Herald* (Boston) does not call the book blasphemous, but asserts that "it is a travesty on the person of Christ, a libel on the Scriptures, an insult to the Christian intelligence of the age." "How such a feeble-minded ignoramus as the person the author pictures," exclaims the writer, "could launch such a momentous institution as the Christian Church passes credulity." The writer goes on to give the opposite views to those presented in our article of September 16:

> "'The Brook Kerith' would be unworthy of a single sentence did it come from less a pen than that of George Moore. There are vaporings galore concerning Christianity and its founder that see the light of day and immediately disappear into the limbo prepared for such miserable offsprings. But George Moore is an artist; already 'The Brook Kerith' is in its second edition; secular papers, some of much influence, are praising it, and the work is certain to have a wide reading. In view of this we can not remain silent. The voice of protest must be raised. The fallacy, couched by the author in such enticing language, must be pointed out. The insult to Christianity so brazenly offered can not go unchallenged.
>
> "Mr. Moore's narrative is false from beginning to end, because it is based upon a false assumption. Jesus was only a man, and a very ordinary man at that. He did not die on the cross, hence he did not rise again. His works were marvelous for a time, but whether done by 'the power of God or the power of a demon,' even he did not know. He was, in fact, a religious fanatic whose fanaticism was so compelling that disciples willingly laid down their lives to promulgate his teachings even after he himself had repudiated them as the words of a self-exalted, pride-intoxicated deceiver! Can anything be conceived in more brazen, unadulterated impudence than this? The novelist has outdone himself. He has become either a wilful vilifier of Christianity or an unconscious buffoon."

The use of Jesus in fiction, it is pointed out, is nothing new. But in previous cases writers have "used the Christ of the Gospels, the Christ of Paul, the Christ of the Christian Church, with all his beauty and strength, as their hero." But what have we here? asks this writer:

> "A totally different personality. And yet, if he were but a man, an ordinary man, has not George Moore conceived rightly what might have been? If Jesus were the Christ, the Son of the living God, George Moore has libeled the Scriptures and insulted the Christian Church. If Jesus were a man, and nothing more, ignorant and commonplace, George Moore has produced a work which, while startling in the play of his imagination, might be possible, at least in some particulars. But can such a Christ be a possibility? Could he have inspired his disciples as he did? Could he have given impetus to such an institution as the Christian Church? Could he have given precepts as dynamic for the transformation of the world as are his? Not in the least. The Christ of 'The Brook Kerith' is in turn a dribbling idiot, a babbling ignoramus, a vainglorious impostor, a blaspheming recreant."

Mr. Moore has "trailed his gifts in the mire too often for any Catholic to be interested in what he writes," says "J. H. F." in *America* (New York); therefore the book now under notice is not so much objected to for outraging the decencies of Christian reticence, but because of its affront to "the sacred memory of Jesus." After showing up Mr. Moore's acceptance of "the swoon theory"—long discarded by scholars, even by Strauss—the writer attacks the alleged "historical value" of this new story of Christ:

> "It is the story of a creature of Mr. Moore's own imagination, it is in frequent contradiction to the many historical data that we possess with regard to the life of Christ, and its only claim to recognition is the fact that it is a more or less laborious working-out of a blasphemous hypothesis. In it Christ is described as a poor impostor, recognized as such by himself, ignorant and dirty, crude in the beginning, repulsive toward the end of his public life, but rather attractive during the twenty or more years of penitential regret spent in tending sheep after he recovered from his swoon on the Cross. The moral of the book is that Christianity is a colossal fraud, initiated by a poor shepherd's fanatical delusion, based on an absolute but not altogether conscious lie, and perpetuated by deliberate tho somewhat reluctant collusion on the part of its author. And all this has no other foundation than the whimsical fancy, the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Moore.
>
> "The book will do little harm. Its complete disregard for authentic sources, for the author would appear to have no other knowledge of the Gospels than the slender residue of a hazy recollection from the days of childhood; the confusion in the chronology and details of such facts of Christ's life as are introduced into the narrative, and in geography, which he went to the Holy Land to study, but which is not always beyond suspicion; the intrinsic incredibility of the story as it is told; its identification of Christ with the Essenes, in spite of the complete opposition between Christ's doctrines and habits of life and theirs, an opposition which the author might have learned from Harnack, who asserts it explicitly; and the palpable fact that Mr. Moore's Christ is in no sense the Christ of history: all this stamps 'The Brook Kerith' as a work of fiction, pure and simple. It is not a historical novel; it adds nothing to our knowledge of contemporary conditions, political, social, or intellectual; and emphatically it is not a book that any Catholic or any Christian can read except with feelings of revulsion."

# CURRENT - POETRY

THESE are the days of the discovery of the mind and the soul of the East. Such emissaries as Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy are showing us the splendors of Hindu painting and sculpture, and the vogue of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's poetry proves that there is no lack of appreciation, in Europe and in America, of the literary expression of the beauty of the Orient. Less loudly heralded than Sir Rabindranath's poems, but perhaps more spontaneous and freer from Occidental influences, are the lyrics of Sarojini Naidu. In her volume called "The Golden Threshold" (The John Lane Co.), we find, as Mr. Arthur Symons says in his preface, an Eastern magic; the poems are exquisitely musical and they are genuine expressions of the mysterious heart of Asia. Here is a fisherman's song that surely has the authentic note of folk-poetry.

### COROMANDEL FISHERS

By Sarojini Naidu

Rise, brothers, rise, the wakening skies pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore, and set our *catamarans* free,
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the sons of the sea.

No longer delay, let us hasten away in the track of the sea-gull's call,
The sea is our mother, the cloud is our brother, the waves are our comrades all.
What tho we toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-god drives?
He who holds the storm by the hair will hide in his breast our lives.

Sweet is the shade of the coconut-glade, and the scent of the mango-grove,
And sweet are the sands at the fall o' the moon with the sound of the voices we love.
But sweeter, O brothers, the kiss of the spray and the dance of the wild foam's glee:
Row, brothers, row to the blue of the verge, where the low sky mates with the sea.

In these stately stanzas we find Mrs. Naidu seeing, with her poet's vision, the long-vanished splendors of the mighty kings and queens of India, and sharing her vision with a world the richer for her gift.

### THE ROYAL TOMBS OF GOLCONDA

By Sarojini Naidu

I muse among these silent fanes
Whose spacious darkness guards your dust:
Around me sleep the hoary plains
That hold your ancient wars in trust.
I pause, my dreaming spirit hears,
Across the wind's unquiet tides,
The glimmering music of your spears,
The laughter of your royal brides.

In vain, O Kings, doth time aspire
To make your names oblivion's sport,
While yonder hill wears like a tiar
The ruined grandeur of your fort.
Tho centuries falter and decline,
Your proven strongholds shall remain
Embodied memories of your line,
Incarnate legends of your reign.

O Queens, in vain old Fate decreed
Your flower-like bodies to the tomb;
Death is in truth the vital seed
Of your imperishable bloom.
Each new-born year the bulbuls sing
Their songs of your renascent loves;
Your beauty wakens with the spring
To kindle these pomegranate-groves.

An Oriental night is portrayed in lines full of color and atmospheric power. If our young *imagistes* sincerely desire to master the pictorial use of words, they can not do better than emulate Mrs. Naidu's impressionistic methods.

### NIGHTFALL IN THE CITY OF HYDERABAD

By Sarojini Naidu

See how the speckled sky burns like a pigeon's throat,
Jeweled with embers of opal and peridote.

See the white river that flashes and scintillates,
Curved like a tusk from the mouth of the city gates.

Hark, from the minaret, how the *muezzin's* call
Floats like a battle-flag over the city wall.

From trellised balconies, languid and luminous
Faces gleam, veiled in a splendor voluminous.

Leisurely elephants wind through the winding lanes,
Swinging their silver bells hung from their silver chains.

Round the high Char Minar sounds of gay cavalcades
Blend with the music of cymbals and serenades.

Over the city bridge Night comes majestical,
Borne like a queen to a sumptuous festival.

The London *Spectator* prints a poem by Mr. Thomas Hardy which is not without its significance in the story of this writer's development. It is characteristically eccentric in form, but the strong feeling of the last stanza is not characteristic of the author of "Satires of Circumstance"—it seems to show that new subjectivity, that new sense of humanity, which the war has brought to this somewhat aloof and cynical poet.

### IN TIME OF SLAUGHTER

By Thomas Hardy

When I weekly knew
An ancient pew,
And murmured there
The forms of prayer,
And thanks, and praise,
In the ancient ways,
And heard read out
During August drought
That chapter from Kings
The Trinity-time brings;
How the prophet, broken
By griefs unspoken,
Went heavily away
To fast and to pray,
And while waiting to die
The Lord passed by;
And whirlwind and fire
Drew nigher and nigher,
And a small voice anon
Bade him up and be gone,
I did not apprehend,
As I sat to the end,
And watched for a smile
Across the vital aisle,
That this tale of a seer
Which came once a year
Might, when sands were heaping,
Be like a sweat creeping,
Or in any degree
Bear on her and me.

When later I stood
By the chancel-rood,
On a hot afternoon,
And read the same words
To the gathered few—
Those of flocks and herds
Sitting half aswoon,
Who listened thereto
As women and men
Detached—even then

I did not see
What drought there might be
With me, with her,
As the Calendar
Moved on, and Time
Devoured our prime.

But now, at last,
When our sun has passed,
And spiritless
In the wilderness
I shrink from sight
And desire the night
(Tho, as in old wise,
I might still arise,
Go forth, and stand
And prophesy in the land),
I feel the shake
Of wind and earthquake,
And consuming fire
Nigher and nigher,
And the voice catch clear:
"What dost thou here?"

Miss Beatrice Chase's "Gorse Blossoms from Dartmoor" (Longmans, Green & Co.) is a pleasant little volume full of poetry reflecting chiefly love of nature and unaffected piety. Here is a dainty bit of impressionism, somewhat in the manner of the Japanese.

### A BLUE DAY

By Beatrice Chase

The moor was lapis lazuli,
And spangled thick with dew
When morn arose in mist-veiled robe
Of faded turquoise blue.

All sapphire is the distant sea
That runs to kiss the skies,
While in the beech glade down along
A lake of bluebells lies.

So I have donned my bluest robe
To compliment Queen Day,
My turquoise earrings, chain, and rings
To match her blue array.

And when Queen Night ascends her throne
She brings no tint that jars
But wears a robe of swallow-blue
Thick-sewn with silver stars.

The custom, not uncommon with the English periodicals, of printing poems unsigned, or signed with pseudonyms, shows that the poet is admirably modest. Nevertheless, it is sometimes annoying to the reader. It would be pleasant, for example, to know the name of the author of this stately sonnet in *The Westminster Gazette.*

### BLACK POPLARS

By "Centaur"

I know five poplars on an inland hill
That murmur always with a mournful sound
Of distant waterfalls, while on the ground
No blade is stirring, and the air is still.
And I have often lain there wonder-bound
At the sad music of those trembling leaves,
For in that hour the quicken'd soul receives
High converse with the mystery profound
Of human sorrow and the tears of things.
So I return more kind, more gently wise,
More filled with that sympathy which brings
A look of love and hope to tearful eyes,
Lest it should seem the world's vast load of pain
Is measureless, and love and hope are vain.

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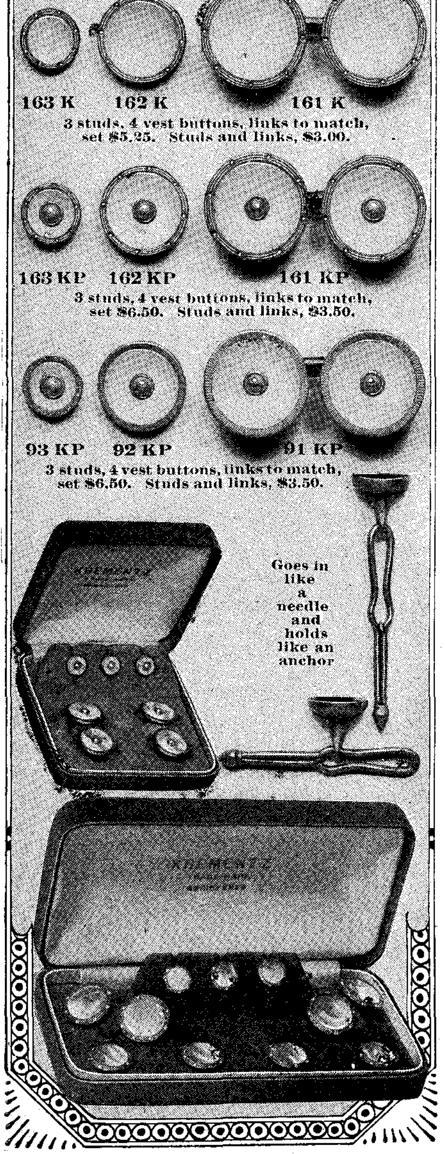
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3 studs, 4 vest buttons, links to match, set $5.25. Studs and links, $3.00.
163 KP
162 KP
161 KP
3 studs, 4 vest buttons, links to match, set $6.50. Studs and links, $3.50.
93 KP
92 KP
91 KP
3 studs, 4 vest buttons, links to match, set $6.50. Studs and links, $3.50.
Goes in like a needle and holds like an anchor
KREMENTZ
KREMENTZ

# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## ALL THE KING'S MEN

THERE are all kinds of them—red, yellow, white, black, and brown; and they come from all corners of the world to fight for the British King. That was where one of the chief hopes of the Teutonic alliance fell to the ground, we are told, when the war broke out. The Germans believed that at the first blow against England, the far-flung British Empire would crumble to pieces. The Hindus would revolt, Ireland would secede, Canada and Australia would throw off the ties binding them to the mother country—and England would be humbled in the dust.

Yet this is just what the Empire did not do. The Irish revolt is the only exception, the only serious occurrence which came as the Germans expected. An account of the varieties of man fighting for Britain, as given in the Detroit *Free Press*, tells us that the Irish rebellion produced only internal political turmoil, the South-African upheaval was taken care of by South Africa herself, and India has remained loyal. More than that, they are all sending their men to Europe to fight in the trenches for the Crown. The account remarks:

> The sun never stops shining on British soil somewhere or other, and since August, 1914, it has never ceased to shine upon restless Englishmen and restless natives in every quarter of the globe who were making their way here or there to don khaki and fight the common enemy. It is one of the wonderful things about this war—this rush to the colors in all quarters of the globe, from Wei-hai-wei to the Falklands, from South Africa to Vancouver, from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, India, Uganda, Saskatchewan, the Gold Coast, St. Helena, and the Bahamas, in an endless stream, all ready to fight. There is doubtless not a city of size in all the world, except enemy cities, that hasn't furnished an exiled Englishman, while no end have come home from all sorts of out-of-the-way places. And every last one of the colonies, dependencies, and protectorates has furnished its quota. It isn't quite so remarkable that the Englishmen have been stirred to strife as that the native populations of England's colonies have been inspired to khaki, or whatever other fighting dress is furnished them.
>
> In the Strand any day there may be seen the Canadian and Australian, the Maori, the South African, sauntering about seeing the sights, either back from France on leave or, perhaps, just in from over the world and about to go across the Channel. Now and again there is an ebony face under the cap of the King's uniform—a soldier from the West Indies, while often there are Indians.
>
> Not only in men have the colonies done great things—they have furnished some of the finest fighters of the war; but they have contributed much in money and in provisions, thus lightening the heavy-enough burden of Great Britain.
>
> Canada and Australia, of course, being the largest, have done the most. Canada's forces will ultimately number half a million men. Australia has already furnished three hundred thousand. South Africa has done nobly. At the beginning of the war she undertook her own defense, and thus released for European service the imperial regiments stationed there. South Africa suppressed the German-fomented rebellion, conquered German Southwest Africa, later sent men to German East Africa, where General Smuts is now using them in a successful little war for Germany's last colony, and has sent many more than 10,000 men to Europe, where recently some of them did wondrous work in Delville Wood during the "Big Push." South Africa sent, too, a hundred men to the royal navy.

Furthermore, attention is called to the contributions from India, that wayward daughter of the Empire whose loyalty has never been a certainty. It is impossible, we read, to determine how many Indian troops are engaged in the fighting at present. As the writer puts it:

> There are still some in Europe, many in Mesopotamia, others in East Africa and in North China, Hongkong, the Malay States, and elsewhere. Still others are doing garrison duty and thus releasing the white regiments. Then there are great numbers in India itself, loyally preserving order. India's treasure-chests have been opened and money furnished for the prosecution of the war, while the gifts of Indian princes and potentates to the Red Cross and to other things have been characterized by true oriental magnificence.
>
> Colonies and protectorates of Great Britain have been discovered since the war was begun which probably had been forgotten by many Englishmen. All have participated to the fullest extent possible. The contingent from the West Indies must now number about 12,000. Some of these fighters are in Europe, others in Egypt. The men came from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward islands, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and Trinidad. Then, too, merchants living there have subscribed to raise and send home men for enlistment in British regiments. Bermuda sent ninety Europeans who have been attached to the Lincolnshire regiment, and there is a force of 250 more to join the Royal Field Artillery. The far-off Falkland Islands, which are almost south of South America, have done their bit, furnishing a volunteer force of 140 volunteers which did effective work in a scheme of defense against the squadron of von Spee. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, all have sent every available man. The Malay States contributed a first-class battle-cruiser and sent nearly seven hundred Europeans home. From Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Wei-hai-wei many men have been sent home, usually at the expense of British merchants.

Something of the world-wide effect of this war in the British Empire can be imagined by the fact that Uganda and Nyasaland, in East Africa, have raised and supported a force of more than 5,000 men, mostly natives, known as the King's African Rifles. The writer observes proudly how little Malta raised the King's Own Malta Regiment, and, in addition, sent a labor battalion to the Dardanelles. Further, we read:

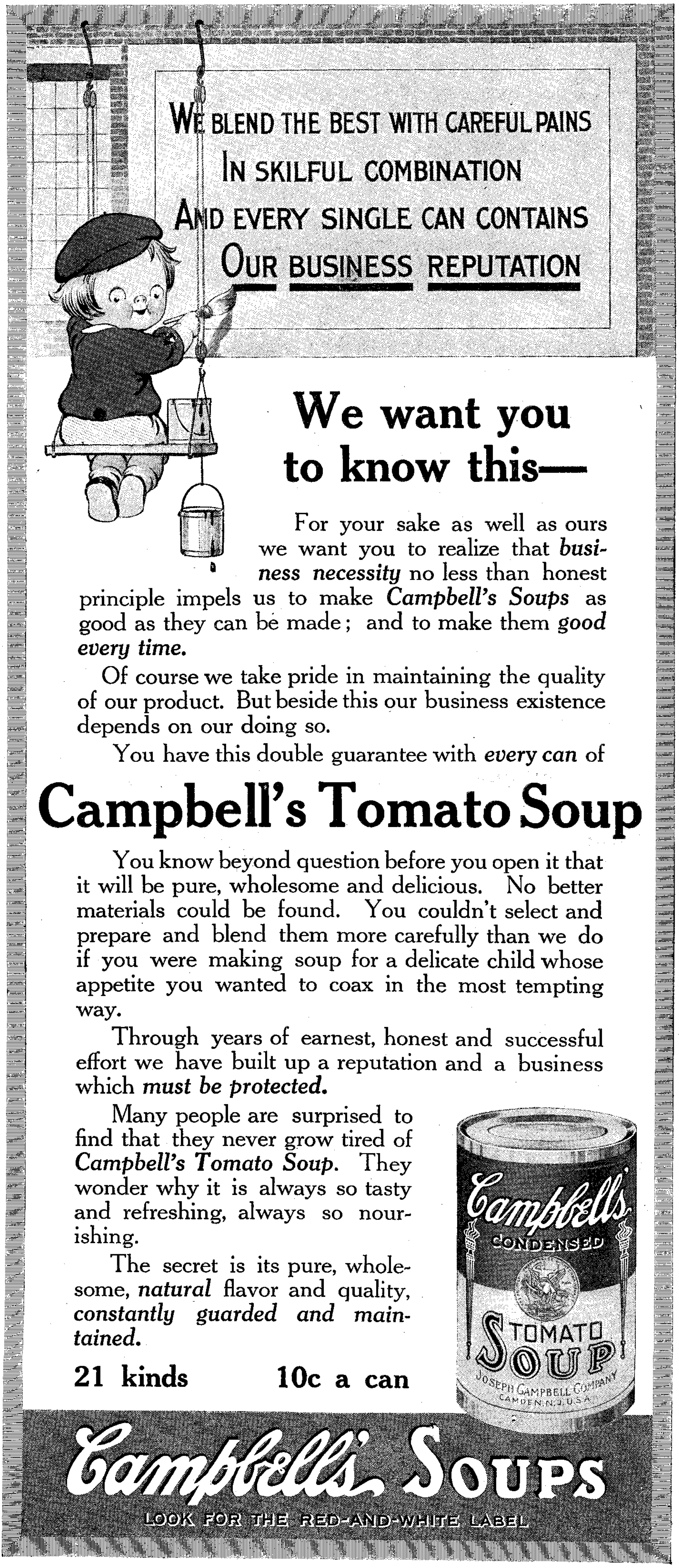
> Far-off Fiji raised two contingents of sixty each and sent them to fight in Europe. The war at once reached the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia on the west coast of Africa. The west-African frontier force jumped to 6,200 men, while a regiment of 800, called the West-African regiment, was raised, 7,000 men altogether, besides thousands of carriers. The European residents have been formed into volunteer forces and most of them are now fighting. Rhodesia, too, has raised large forces which are now at work in German East Africa. British Africa has done well.

## CAPITALIZING MARK TWAIN

MARK TWAIN began as a severe liability to his home town of Hannibal, Mo.; he has now completed the cycle of the relation between them by becoming its rarest asset. Hannibal used to hate Mark Twain—as far as any one could hate him. Perhaps it would be fairer to say that Hannibal was irritated at Mark Twain, irritated because he made it ashamed of itself.

You see, he had started out telling people the truth about the old town. It had no sentimental glow for him just because it was his town. He told the public it was sleepy, dilapidated, decrepit, and a lot of other things. Now no town, be it ever so backward, wants the outside world to know it, for every village self-consciously imagines that the eyes of a jealous world are ever upon it, and to show a disadvantage is to give the heathen a chance to rage. But all is changed now, says the St. Louis *Post-Standard*, for Mark is Hannibal's cherished *genus loci*, and out of his fame is Hannibal coining prestige. The comments add:

> The people of Hannibal, Missouri, while they have had a pride in Mark Twain, never quite forgave him for putting Hannibal in his books and for describing people and places in the old town so accurately. He called it sleepy, and he told tales about it which brought its drowsiness humorously home to the reader. How could a Western town hope to overcome a reputation thus bestowed? How could a Chamber of Commerce with tons of literature combat "Tom Sawyer" or "Life on the Mississippi"? Hannibal gave it up and went back to sleep.
>
> Then Hannibal had a vision. Inasmuch as Mark had put the village into "Tom Sawyer" and "Huck Finn" with photographic accuracy, why shouldn't Hannibal, instead of trying to dodge the reputation he gave it, capitalize it? Instead of advertising the town as not at all what Mark called it, why not advertise Mark and all his works? The postmaster of Hannibal tells the process:
>
> The place was advertised as the boyhood home of Mark Twain. A big hotel was named for him. Bear Creek was staked out for visitors, Holiday Hill diagrammed and photographed and all the places where "Sam" and "Huck" and "Joe" Harper played were worked into blue-prints for the benefit of visitors. The Commercial Club has a tour mapped out for visitors so that in a day they can see almost every place



WE BLEND THE BEST WITH CAREFUL PAINS
IN SKILFUL COMBINATION
AND EVERY SINGLE CAN CONTAINS
OUR BUSINESS REPUTATION

**We want you to know this—**

For your sake as well as ours we want you to realize that *business necessity* no less than honest principle impels us to make *Campbell's Soups* as good as they can be made; and to make them *good every time.*

Of course we take pride in maintaining the quality of our product. But beside this our business existence depends on our doing so.

You have this double guarantee with *every can* of

**Campbell's Tomato Soup**

You know beyond question before you open it that it will be pure, wholesome and delicious. No better materials could be found. You couldn't select and prepare and blend them more carefully than we do if you were making soup for a delicate child whose appetite you wanted to coax in the most tempting way.

Through years of earnest, honest and successful effort we have built up a reputation and a business which *must be protected.*

Many people are surprised to find that they never grow tired of *Campbell's Tomato Soup.* They wonder why it is always so tasty and refreshing, always so nourishing.

The secret is its pure, wholesome, *natural* flavor and quality, *constantly guarded and maintained.*

**21 kinds 10c a can**

**Campbell's SOUPS**

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

The Manophone

The *tone's the thing* in a phonograph whether you're dancing to the fox trot of that Broadway success, "Very Good Eddie", or listening to the "Garden Song" from the "Tales of Hoffman"; whether Farrar is singing for you, or Sousa's Band is playing for you.

The tone's *supreme* in the Manophone because it marks the achievement of scientists whose aim it was to create a phonograph that would be *all melody*.

The Manophone plays *all* makes of disc records. It is the *master entertainer!*

**Write for Illustrated Booklet**

It describes the many improved features of this *new* instrument such as the Tone Control, the "Music Hall", the *Silent* Motor, the Guarantee, etc. Address Dept. Q-10.

Manophones are made in many different styles and beautiful finishes from $15.00 up to prices that provide for the most luxurious cabinets; —a Manophone for every home!

**JAMES MANOIL CO., Inc.**
Factory and Executive Offices
**Newburgh, N.Y.**
**New York Display Rooms: 60 Broadway**

**TO DEALERS:** The Manophone is not "just another phonograph," but a *better* one. While others were talking tone we have been *perfecting*. Because of its unique features, it opens up a *new* and *greater* market for you. Write or wire for confidential dealer proposition.

"The Music Master of Phonographs"

Manophone
No. 1000
Price $100.

where "Sam" and his chums set foot, including McDougal's mysterious cave, where "Injun Joe" was trapt after the "murder" of young "Doc" Robinson.

It worked. The pictures of Mark's home, of Huck Finn, and Squire Clemens's court sell for more every year than the houses are worth. The tourist who can not be aroused to an interest in St. Louis's new cathedral or Kansas City's parks demands to be shown the way to Hannibal to look over Mark Twain's birthplace, and peer into the cave, and to see the fence that Sam got whitewashed—for, unless Hannibal is drowsier than Mark said it was, that fence has been "restored."

Hannibal is thriving upon the bad reputation Mark gave it. That incorrigible funmaker doubtless chuckled when his old fellow townsmen were growling at him, for he knew that the advertising he was giving them was a great deal more valuable than none at all.

When Mark lived in Elmira he proposed that the people there erect a monument to Adam, who, as first of his race, was certainly entitled to honor above statesmen and soldiers, and yet who has been strangely overlooked in the building of memorials. Elmira laughed at the joke. Observing Hannibal's success in capitalizing Mark, Elmira must regret that it didn't act on his advice.

And that recalls to mind that we can not be sure but that the humorist will repeat his advice to Elmira, for out of Newark come the tidings that Mark Twain is communicating in spirit with a St. Louis medium. The tale seems a little thin, but it would probably please the man who said, "The report of my death is greatly exaggerated," to have this report of his dead life disseminated. The account, which was in the Newark *Star-Eagle*, runs:

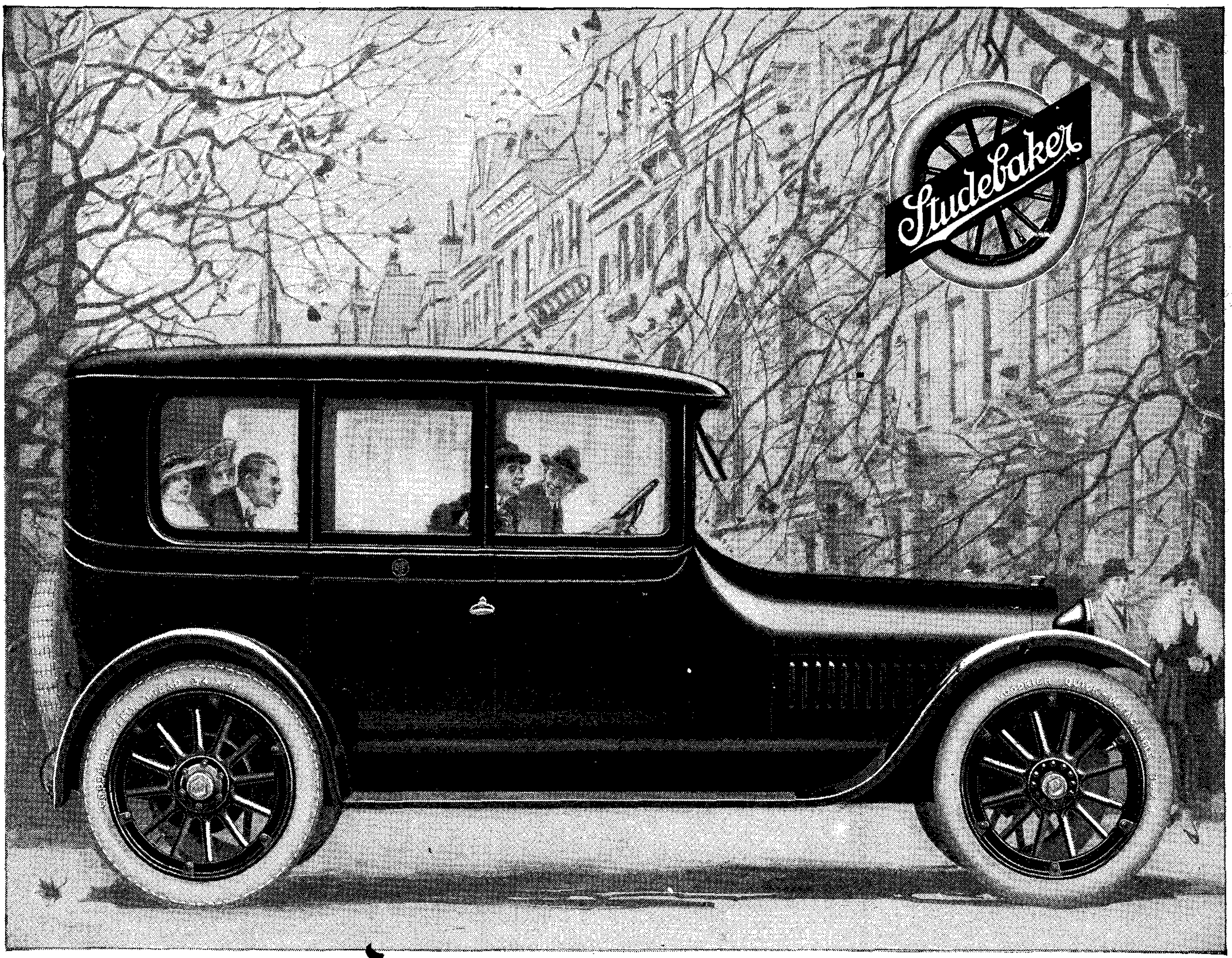
> Nearly everybody in St. Louis is monkeying with "weejie-boards" and talking to dead novelists!
>
> The call for the little heart-shaped things on wheels, known as ouija-boards by the elect, has sent prices shooting skyward, and shipments of them are coming to St. Louis from all over the country.
>
> Mark Twain is the latest author said to speak to those on earth by this unearthly means, and it is whispered there is discord among those spooks who are seeking possession of the mental pipe-lines to the mystic pointers.
>
> An unidentified inhabitant of the hereafter even said to Mark Twain the other day, *via* the St. Louis ouija-board:
>
> "Let somebody talk who can tell a story!"
>
> The celestial intruder was induced to keep still with the promise that after Mark Twain's story was transcribed, he would have a chance.
>
> A young woman resident of Shenandoah Avenue is the "medium" through whom the humorist is said to be writing this post-mortuary fiction. She had previously been associated with another believer in the supernatural at the time when the famous "Patience Worth" poems were transmitted to the living world.
>
> The title of Twain's novel is "Jap Herron," she says, and adds that when he started to "transmit" his novel Twain was worried because there were no punctuation-marks on the board.
>
> "A sentence like this would come," she said: "'Jap Herron awoke where's that comma early the next morning.' This puzzled us greatly, and then we decided Mark wanted punctuation-marks on the board. My husband painted them on and then it was easier.
>
> At first he put the apostrophe-mark at the left-hand side of the board, near the edge.
>
> "One night the pointer went to the apostrophe and then spelled out: 'I'm afraid of slipping off and going overboard every time I go after that thing.' We erased the apostrophe and put another in the middle of the board. The next time Mark had occasion to use the apostrophe, he said: 'That's better.'"

## TROUBADOURS OF TRADE

PEOPLE have too long been wronging one of the most charming phases of life in the city. The city has a right to protest. The visitor from out of town has been lulled to sleep back home for years by the hooting of owls, the chirr of crickets, the howl of distant dogs, the crowing of somebody's irrepressible rooster, the shriek of a Maine loon, and hundreds of other grunts and groans, and yet, says a writer in the Kansas City *Star*, nobody ever maligns anything but the city street-cries.

But, we are informed, these are the "troubadours of trade." These are the jewels of street-life, we reecho. Did not Charpentier, for one, bind all their cries together in an exquisite prelude depicting morning on Montmartre, in his music-play, "Louise"? Then why slight the man who sings his trade-song in the American street? The writer exclaims:

> Let him who will sing the glories of the country lane, we sing the glories of a city-street on a summer morning and praise the bird-notes of a commercial chorus. Very fine is the song of bob-white whistling in the deep grass, but do not scorn a city dweller who must find his consolation in the warbling of the wandering huckster, the troubadour of trade.
>
> Bob-white sings of his mate, the huckster of his tomato; but should we scorn the huckster because his is a more utilitarian song? Rather admire him that he will sing at all!
>
> A residence street on a summer morning, such a shady old street as one will find on Quality Hill, say, is a delightful place to an idle man. Early summer sun has a golden quality that gilds faded mansions and leaves pools of glory wherever the jealous leaves of the great shade-trees will let it through. Life is stirring everywhere, but there is no bustle about it. The squirrel arching his red plume over his back lingers on a battered, carved stone balustrade to crack an acorn, unafraid of two housewives close by who have deserted broom and dust-pan to gossip across the fence. A cat drowses, stretched wide on a sunny step with little more than a sleepy eye-flicker for two dusty sparrows on the walk. Even a white-capped woman, shaking a rug from a window, intermits the labor to breathe the fresh air.
>
> It is very peaceful on such an old street with a quiet that is like fine wine.



Studebaker 50 Horse Power SIX Sedan $1700

These are the reasons why the Studebaker chassis is especially adapted to a car of this type:

*Power*—In a car of this type, which is to be used in the snow of winter, the soft roads of spring, and on the long, sandy and hilly drive of the cross-country tour, you need POWER—and plenty of power. The Studebaker six-cylinder motor has not been excelled either in power or quick getaway since it was introduced, over a year ago. In crowded traffic it throttles down, with a seven-passenger, closed-car load, to walking pace, and in the banked snow, in the deep sand, or on the steep hill, it pulls to the end of the road without faltering.

*Quietness*—In a closed car you need the perfection of Studebaker chassis design to insure noiseless gears, and noiseless moving parts. Studebaker construction is an assurance of quiet, smooth-running mechanism.

*Riding Comfort*—To enhance the rich luxury of the fittings and appointments of a closed car, you need smooth-riding comfort; and the long, resilient Studebaker springs, and the perfect balance of the Golden Chassis, are features to insure this in the Studebaker.

*Finish*—Richness of finish and varnish work is desired by every owner of a closed car. Studebaker obtains the finish, for which it is famous, by 25 separate paint and varnish operations. And, whether it be in an open touring car, or in a $2600 Limousine—Studebaker quality is evident throughout.

*Control*—In a closed car—and especially in the Sedan type where the owner often drives the car himself—he needs ease and certainty of control. And so much more so if the driver be a lady. The power to throttle down to walking pace, the smoothly working control levers, the steady irreversible steering gear—these essentials make the Studebaker a car particularly fitted for the lady driver. No car drives or controls easier than a Studebaker—not even an electric.

The Studebaker Touring Sedan is finished with three options of color, and with five options of interior finish. See the Studebaker dealer now—let him show you the styles, and give you a thorough demonstration.

*The Car of the Golden Chassis*

**Permanent exhibit of Studebaker cars in Marlborough - Blenheim Arcade, Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.**

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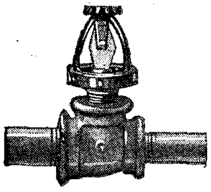
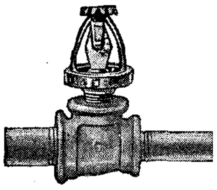
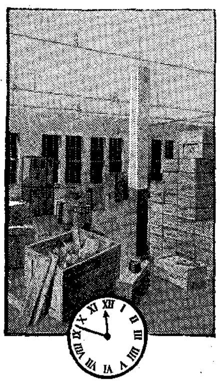
This Thing
is a Fire Bucket
with a
College Education







←It's a Grinnell Sprinkler-head.

It stands with a lot of its brothers on a pipe near the ceiling.

Like a sentinel, guarding its ten feet square of space below, it watches that big box hatching out a fire from some oily rags that were dropped into it about 6:00 P. M.

Here comes the fire!→

Up goes the tell-tale heat to the ceiling. The temperature rises—80 degrees, 90 degrees, 120 degrees, 150 degrees, 154 degrees.

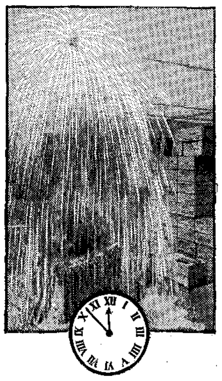
155 degrees! That's the fatal temperature. The silvery solder in the Grinnell Sprinkler-head melts like lard in a frying pan, and

←Snap—Spurt—Splash!

It's raining—a drenching, soaking tempest! And hear the fire gong ring! The watchman's coming on the run. The firemen half a mile away are sliding down their poles!

Ten minutes later the fire is out!→

Water turned off. Next morning business as usual.



SUICIDAL for that baby fire to heat up that Grinnell Sprinkler—but the fire just couldn't help it. Can't blame a fire for being warm! "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

Good thing to have—a Grinnell Sprinkler System! If it doesn't cost too much!

IN MANY CASES it costs nothing. That is, you can arrange an installment contract which enables it to pay for itself out of what it saves annually in insurance premiums. This means practically that the insurance companies are willing to pay for your fire protection. Where values are small it is sometimes necessary for the owner to contribute something toward his own protection. It usually takes from four to seven years for a system to pay for itself.

OR, BUY IT OUTRIGHT, if you don't care for the self-paying installment contract, and call it a fat and sure investment.

FOR EXAMPLE: Flint Varnish Works bought a Grinnell System. They paid $12,000 for it and it saved them $4,700 a year in insurance. They used to pay $6,700, now they pay only $2,000.

HERE'S ANOTHER: A small furniture factory in New York State put in Grinnells costing $1,700 and saved $1,360 a year.

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW how much per day you are losing by not having a Grinnell System—till you find out.

Grinnell Systems belong in every hotel, warehouse, large store, wholesale establishment and factory. Don't theorize—get the figures.

WRITE to The General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I., asking for a Grinnell Information Blank. This will enable us to submit estimates and proposals without cost or obligation on your part.

Then the wandering troubadours come. Somewhere, a block away, one can hear a sweet tenor in a high-pitched little theme of a half-dozen notes almost as charming as a bird-song. Presently a dilapidated wagon drawn by a living skeleton of a horse rounds the corner and the words of the song can be distinguished.

The singer is young and Italian and the day is fine. It is as natural that he should sing as that the cat should sleep in the sun and the squirrel garner more acorns than a dozen squirrels could eat.

The wagon moves at a snail's pace, and the singer, head tilted back and eyes warily watching the upper windows, pours forth his heart into:

"*Peacho, potato, tomato!*
"*Peach! Peach! Peach!*"

It is a simple song, like a bird-call, repeated again and again, always with an eye to the windows and the expectation of a sale, but the voice is sweet and the call is music. And why, pray, laugh at the singer because he sings for silver. Caruso sings for gold! There was a time, to be sure, when minstrels sang only of love as they wandered, but who knows but the minstrels may have deserted their wives and families before they began to wander?

If only all street-life was musical! The singer has not passed, like *Pippa* in the poem, before a second dilapidated wagon rounds the corner and the quiet air is rasped by a strident drone:

"*R-a-a-a-a-ags! B-o-o-o-o-nes!*
"*Bot-tles!*
"*R-a-a-gs! B-o-o-o-o-nes!*"

Perhaps, the writer remarks, it's the nature of the junkman's calling that affects his song. There is a dreary, monotonic commonplaceness to it which smacks not a little of the incessant flood of junk which is his stock in trade. It has, we see, none of the romance of the familiar, none of the paradoxical beauty of sordidness, nor the strange wonder of reality. It's not real enough to seem artificial. It's plain dull. Yet, says the author further:

> We have found, in the alleys along Ninth Street and Troost and Forest, a musical ragman.
>
> He is a negro, driving the traditional bony horse and battered wagon, and he has adapted to his trade the words and music of a once popular song. The melody has been altered and so have the words, but when he sings:
>
> "*Any r-a-a-gs, any b-o-o-nes, any bot-tles*
> *to-o-day?*
> "*There's a ragman comin' this a-way!*"
>
> there is something so heartening in the ditty that it charms the junk from sheds and ash-bins.
>
> But perhaps there is a deeper reason for the melancholy dirge of the average junkman, a reason based on the psychology of his trade. The junkman is a buyer. A man who sells "puts up a front," as they say in trade. He assumes a pleasing aspect. A man who buys looks on the world through dark glasses. His business is to weaken the stoutest heart, instil into the seller such gloom that he is glad to give away the rags and bones and bottles that once he had set his heart upon selling. The more discouraging the ragman's aspect the better his chance to get a low price. Perhaps that explains it.
>
> It is strange, too, that a man dispensing

such a fine thing as ice on a hot summer day should have no music in his soul, but it is true. The iceman, nearly all icemen, pitch their voice to the locust's tuning-fork and "*i-i-i-ce!*" takes on a strident note like the scream of a saw.

There is a musical watermelon-man who can be found on summer mornings on Reservoir Hill. He sings refreshingly as befits the nature of his produce. His ditty goes:

> "*Fre-esh watermelon,*
> "*Fresh! Fresh! Fresh!*"

The most cheerful of troubadours was a huckster familiar to residence streets a few years ago. No matter what the weather, withering heat or nipping wind and gray skies, his high-pitched chant always sang:

> "*F-i-i-n-e d-a-a-a-y!*
> "*F-i-i-n-e d-a-a-a-y!*"

In the Italian quarter there is a huckster who sings his wares in his native tongue. Musicians say that Italian is the ideal language for song, it is harmonious and liquid. Only those who understand Italian would know the man is singing the glories of the Bermuda onion and the honest potato. Everybody else would take his music for grand opera. To all intents and purposes it is the same thing!

The noteworthy thing about this grand opera for gain is the individuality of the songs. Mornings, there is a chorus of voices on the streets, yet each call is different and distinctive. A half-dozen men may be singing and chanting of cantaloupes, but each in his own way. The music of the chant is the huckster's trade-mark. By it his customers know him and housewives of experience learn to appear at the door only when the voice of their trusted troubadour summons them.

## A NIGHT AMONG THE KIRGHIZ

SHORTLY before the war, when travel across Europe was open to all tourists, an Englishman named Stephen Graham made a trip through Central Asia on foot, by horse, rail, boat, and camel. An account of his experiences has recently been published, and extracts from one chapter, wherein he tells of a sojourn among the Kirghiz, appears in the Detroit *Free Press*. He tells how he left the little Russian village of Lepsinsk, passing over green hills, delightful to the eye in their expanse, and descended out of the old world into the new—into a new village. There he spent the night, and the next day went into the land of the desert. Out of one world into another he came, out of green hills and fertile valleys into a place, he says, of snakes, eagles, snipes, and lizards. He adds:

> All day I plowed through ankle-deep sand, and, but for the fact that the sun was obscured by cloud, I should have suffered much from heat. Early in the evening I resolved to stop for the day, and found shelter in one of twenty tents all pitched beside one another in a pleasant green pasture-land which lay between two bends of the river—a veritable oasis.
>
> It was a good resting-place. An old man spread for me carpets and rugs, and bade me sleep, and I lay down for an hour. In the meantime, tea was made for me from

# "Shut that window!"

Jones is making a mad dive for his kiting papers—
Blake has been playing hide-and-seek with dangerous draughts—
Bateson's sneezes announce that he already has a head cold—
For ALL THIS the remedy is—"Shut That Window!"

How futile! Shutting the windows will keep the papers flat. But no man can do his best work without a steady supply of pure fresh air. No man can even keep well if he has to sit in draughts or work in an overheated, air-polluted room. Natural means of ventilation—open windows, doors, flues, chimney—have failed miserably. Some positive mechanical system of fan heating and ventilating like the

**Sturtevant**
(REG·U·S·PAT·OFF·)

**Ventilating, Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems**

is absolutely necessary if excess sick-leave is to be cut down; tired and faltering hands energized; and production increased.

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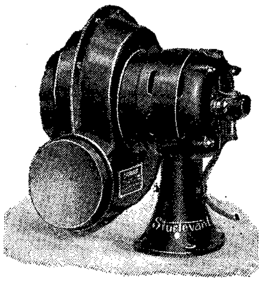

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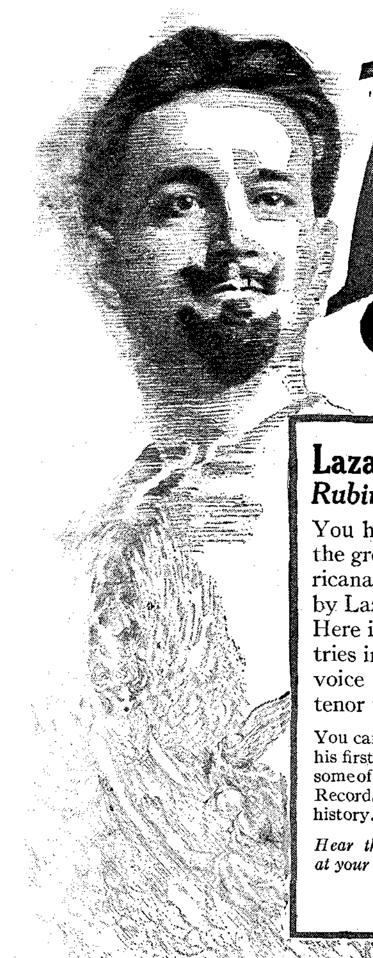

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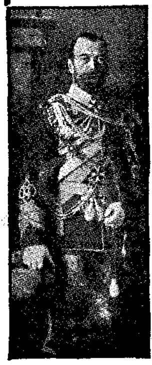

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some chips of Mongolian brick tea. After tea I went out and sat on a mound among the cattle, and watched the children drive in sheep and goats and cows, and the wives milk them all. It was a scene of gaiety and beauty. There were many good-looking wives, slender and dainty, tho they were so short in stature, had white turbans on their heads and jack-boots on their feet. As they went to and fro, laughing among themselves and bending over their cattle, they looked a very gentle and innocent creation.

When the milking was accomplished fires were lit in oblong holes dug in the earth *outside the tents*—the Kirghiz stoves. Bits of mutton were cut up and fixt on skewers and placed over the glowing ashes in the holes. So supper was cooked. I was called into a tent, and there made to sit on a high wooden trunk, while eight or ten others sat below me on rugs. "You are a *barin*," said the oldest man. "You must have the highest seat." Seated up there, they brought me about a dozen skewers of grilled mutton on a wooden plate and bade me eat.

"Oh," I said, "it's far too much for me."

"You eat first," said the old man. "Then we will eat."

So he took the skewer, he says, and thus put the family at its ease. There were quite a number crowded into the tent, he goes on to state, for the family included the old man, his son, two wives of the latter, several children, an old woman and a minstrel. These were all quartered here, but they were by no means all of the family. Concerning the remainder of the relatives, the author explains:

Outside, in other tents, were many sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, and cousins, a whole genealogical tree of a family. Among the Kirghiz all sons remain in the father's and father's father's family; only the girls change families, sold or arranged for in marriage. The men all wore hats, or rather bonnets, trimmed with an edging of fox's fur, and the foxes from whose thighs this fur had been taken had been captured by trained eagles. The Kirghiz are deeply versed in falconry, and have divers birds for various preys: hawks for cranes, for plovers, and for hares. They hunt the fox, whose skin is very precious, with eagles. They carry the hawks on their wrists when they ride, and for the support of heavy birds they have stalls or rests coming up from their saddles, to hold the bird arm, while they hold the horse's reins with the other.

The most interesting man in the tent in which I supped was the minstrel, a tall, gaunt heathen in ragged, cotton slops; he thrummed on a two-stringed guitar and improvised Kirghiz songs till the dusk grew dark and midsummer night came out with countless stars over the desert and the tents and the cattle and the wanderers.

Asked whether I would sleep inside the tent or out, I preferred the open air, and my hosts made a couch for me, a pile of rugs over an uneven thickness of mown clover. All night across the sleeping encampment came volumes of music from young throats, the songs of the children minding the cattle. The stillness of the night reigned about this music, and was intensified by the dun-dun of rusty camel-bells, the jangle of the irons on hobbled horses, the occasional sneeze of sheep with a cold, and the hullabaloo of dogs barking on false alarms. I lay and was nibbled by goats, trying to get at the clover, and breathed at by ruminating cows.

So the night passed. Next morning I was up at the dawning and away before the hot sun rose. The old man of the Kirghiz gave me my breakfast himself, a pot of *airann* and a cake of *lepeshka*, and came forward with me, showing me the track onward toward Sergiopol.

---

## GOTHAM IN FICTION

IN chapter ten, Gwendolyn dismisses the stalwart Hartley Livingston, and turns lightly to a "spin in the park with the Count," with "tea at the beach afterward." The rejected Hartley, on the other hand, seeks solace at his "club," with perhaps the shrewd aphorisms of his Japanese valet, Kujo, on the side. It is always done in that way, and it is all in the merry interests of fiction. Hundreds of novels a year appear with the doings of New Yorkers chronicled thus. Rarely does any New Yorker, when rejected, stroll toward the Avenue and hail a bus for a trip to Grant's Tomb and back; nor does the light-hearted Gwendolyn dispose of the suitor in favor of a shopping expedition, afoot, through the crowds of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. It is not done that way in novels.

Realizing all these appalling truths about the metropolis, and knowing that the public at large must hitherto have been much deceived, a clever writer with a head for statistics has gathered all the data together and published it in the Kansas City *Star*, for the benefit of those who expect some day to come and take part in the hectic life of Broadway. Natives of that part of these United States lying west of Newark, N. J., will be glad to learn that:

> In fiction 450,127 New Yorkers have cottages in Newport.
>
> One hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one characters have been members of the New York Four Hundred, while 575 heroines have been leaders of the set.
>
> One million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-two chorus girls in books have discarded tights and fluffy skirts and married rich New Yorkers' sons and pranced about thereafter in silks and satins when not suing for alimony or wilted affection.
>
> Two million people sit around shining mahogany tables each night at a dinner, showing that our ancestors must have had a Grand Rapids plant of no mean ability turning out heirlooms; and as for Orientals—all Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Turkestan, and every other stan—Germany, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, and Greenland must have been making rugs since William the Conqueror.
>
> At least one million girls go out of the East, the West, the North, and South to New York each year to enter the chorus and rise rapidly to the limousine stage or sink to the hall-bedroom (75 million of these rooms there are in the city of

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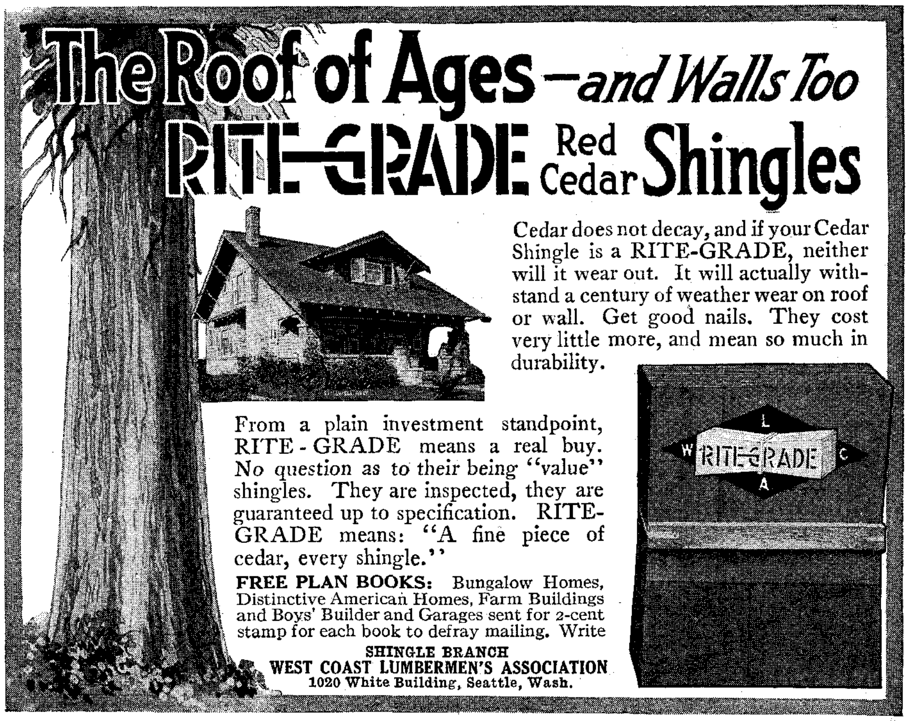

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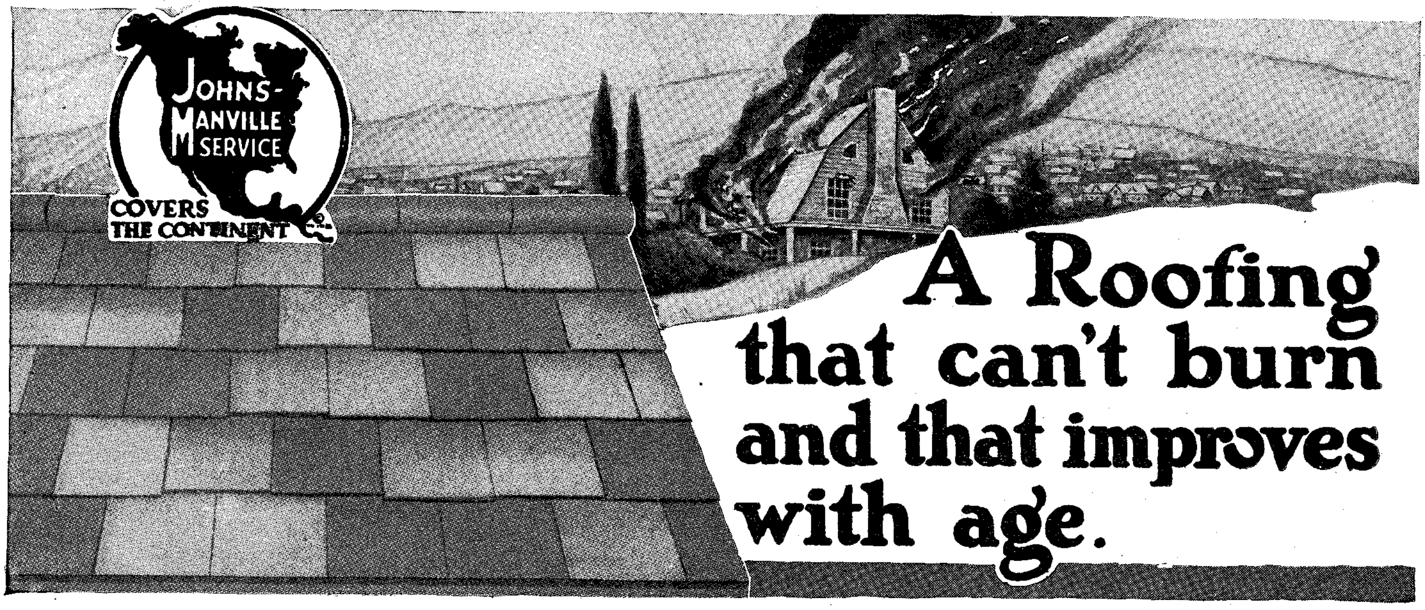
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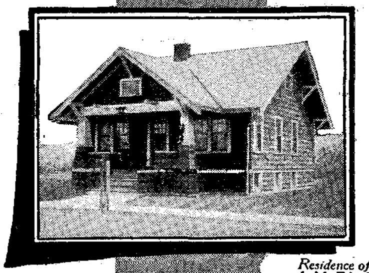

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New York) to heat cocoa over a gas-flame, to be rescued by a Gibfishy on page 250, to live thereafter, in the book, among wicker furniture, or loll about on bepillowed divans.

There are some sixty thousand little cafés, where characters can go to talk, to thrash, to argue, to appeal, to urge and betray the cherry-lipped gender.

Half a million characters have boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House each season, to say nothing of the pecks of diamonds and clothes-lines of pearls possest by the box-holders.

Twenty-five thousand men have gone broke at a certain number down on Wall Street, who have blown out their brains in a tile bathroom afterward. Each gone-broker has left a son or daughter who must immediately be up and doing, or be done up at the beginning of the following chapter.

At least one-half million men have yachts ready at a moment's notice to hike off to parts unknown in case of failure, love-affair of daughter, or whim. These yachts sometimes go astray or are wrecked, and the hero and heroine are obliged to go to the nearest desert island with only a can of condensed milk and rouge-pot as supplies.

Few, if any New Yorkers in books ever take the "L" or "sub," as only short-storyers stoop so low.

One out of every hundred thousand characters stops to consider that beyond New York lies Chicago, St. Louis, and a few pink States upon the map.

---

## WHAT THE CENSOR SENSES

PROBABLY the curious rural postmaster of the comic papers would jump at the chance to be a war-censor and read all the letters which the men at the front send home. Now he can read only the messages whose obviously casual nature permits their being written on a post-card; but if he were given an official position with the censorship, he might indulge his curiosity to the limit. But this, it seems, is almost exactly what does not happen. The censor soon grows to feel no personal interest in the many letters he reads; he becomes a machine to detect contraband information only, and all the intimacies which the writer would care to include in his letters would pass unnoticed. One of the officials of the censorship confides this to us through the New York *Times*, and incorporates in his chat a number of examples of the sort of letters which are written home from the front, and which give illuminating views of the soldier's heart. The censor remarks:

> One of the oddest things about censoring is the easy way in which one takes to reading other people's private correspondence. Shades of the past, when one averted an honorable eye from the letter lying half open on a friend's (or even an enemy's) desk! And here I sit, because it is war-time, before a large table covered with serried rows of letters, with instructions to open them all and search diligently therein for, first, information likely to be useful to the enemy; secondly, anything likely to discourage recruiting; and thirdly, false information likely to alarm or depress a credulous public.
>
> After one uneasy day I take to it as a duck to water, and the qualms of a lifetime vanish. My inquisitive nose goes impartially into business letters, family letters, love-letters, and letters written simply to pass away the time. There are more family letters and love-letters than any other kind, tho I suspect that they are also partly the result of idleness and the franking system.
>
> The little room in which we sit is a cell in the large hive of a hospital in the war-zone, and the writers of these letters are either sick or wounded, and their first thought is to write of their safety and welfare. This does not take the form of long descriptions of illness or wounds. The great majority of men linger long and lovingly over the hospital menu, with its four meals a day, and make a grateful reference to the kindness of doctors and nurses, but the cause of their being in hospital is dismissed as a "septic wound," or "that ferocious 'trouble,' the foe of the British soldier, called dysentery." Suffering is rarely mentioned, but most writers seem to prefer wounds to dysentery.
>
> Among many Spartans one, however, stands out who wrote that, barring pneumonia and a coming "opperishon" on his "thum," he feels well in himself. Very little comment is made on the country and surroundings, tho the writers are probably out of England for the first time. For one reason the patients are carried from ship to bed in a closed ambulance, but even to those allowed on the grounds the only subjects worthy of mention are the perpetual sun, "the same as we call in England hot," says one cautious writer, and the "antiques" of the night-gowned inhabitants, which in this case does not mean antiquities.

And, of course, there are always the budding Münchhausens, whose artistic natures demand that a story be interesting, if not true. These, with the able assistance of other gentlemen recovering in the same ward, will spin many a fantastic tale to amaze and amuse those at home. The strange customs of the foreign land, we are told, come in for the most comment, and it is probably of little value in furthering international respect and understanding to spread tales of the apparently senseless habits of the foreigners. But the censor adds:

> On the other hand, the sight of electric trams is greeted with delight in scores of letters and commented on with loving detail.
>
> There are several things which make reading these letters easier than at first seems possible, when one is dismayed by the sight of hundreds of pencil-scrawled pages. To begin with, few letters are very long, with the exception of a percentage of rambling love-letters, and the formula of beginning and end takes up a certain amount of space. "I write these few lines, hoping to find you in the best of health. As I am glad to say I am in the Pink. (The fact of being in hospital is not allowed to interfere with purity of style.) Right back soon. From your loving soldier-husband to my dearest loving wife and darling children," or "Fondest love from

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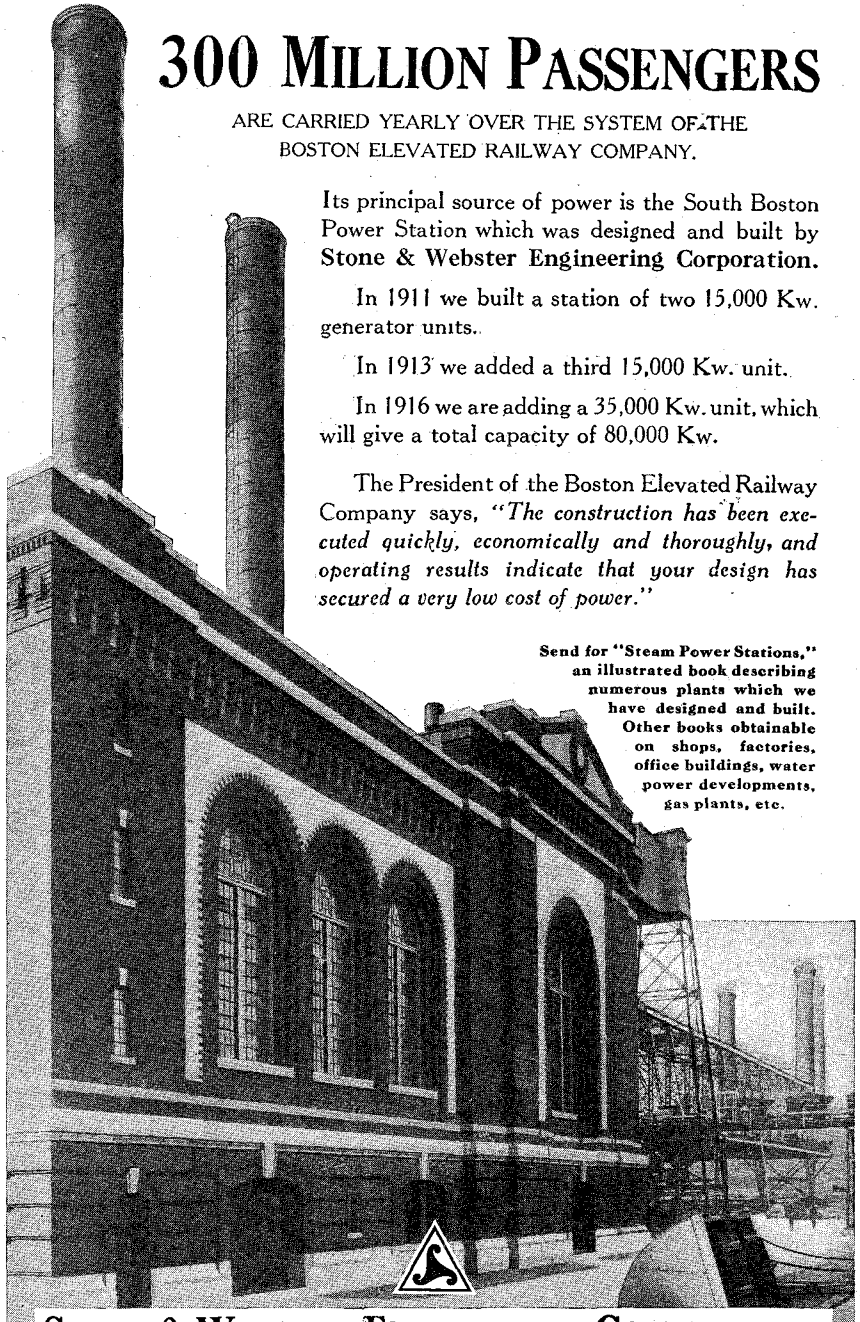

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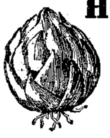

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your ever-loving," is the usual beginning and end, with a suitable arrangement of crosses for kisses. Crosses occur in all letters except business ones, and are bestowed on men friends and also on young ladies to whom the writer signs himself "Yours truly."

Between these formulas the censor's eye travels rapidly over a glancing reference to health, a description of the day's routine, with careful analysis of the food, a request for parcels, and a lament for those which have never arrived. Messages to friends and inquiries about the children, and the letter is read. Welsh letters are flowery, and Irish letters illiterate, with references to the Holy Mother, and requests to tell innumerable Mikes and Pats and Katies that he was after asking for them. There is another type of letter that is infinitely more trouble. It is well written, in a small hand, and very long. The writer does not feel in the Pink, nor are kisses included. He thinks and comments on what he sees, and speculates, generally wrong, and gives names, and altogether the censor curses his power of skating on the thin ice of what may not be said.

As for love-letters, you may think that knowing they are to be read by the censor reduces them to letters unworthy of the name, missives of an early Victorian propriety. The married man writing a devoted, affectionate letter to his wife upon family matters is far more disturbed at the idea of the censoring to follow than the ardent lover, who lavishes kisses and endearments brazenly throughout the letter. He even writes, S. W. A. K. (sealed with a kiss), across the open flap of the envelop, cheerfully unconscious that the censor, who does not include kisses in his war-work, performs the office with some mechanical device, or, simpler still, a damp rag. He occasionally shakes one's faith by writing identical letters to two or more girls. Love, not being a normal condition, incites him to bashfulness; sometimes he is even untruthful, and quite often fatuous. Certain lovers become literary under the influence of the hospital library, but even this does not excuse the romantic and untruthful soul, who, after the opening formula, "I write these few lines, hoping to find you in the best of health. As I am glad to say I feel in the Pink," included a poem which he said he had dashed off in an idle moment. It began:

> With purple softness on the gray arc set,
> My amethystine blossoms on the grass.

Let us hope that the divergence in style makes less impression on the young lady than it does on us. Another young gentleman whom we only knew as Albert wrote to his sister that he could not break off with Bella, as it would break her heart. After reviewing the situation critically, he decides that there is nothing to be done, and that they must remain engaged. "God! how she loves me!" he concludes quite simply. We turn with relief from him to a Maori writing to a fellow warrior. "God be with us 'til we meet again," he says, "but look out for them dam Turkey." An excellent sentiment whether the foe be Turk or Hun.

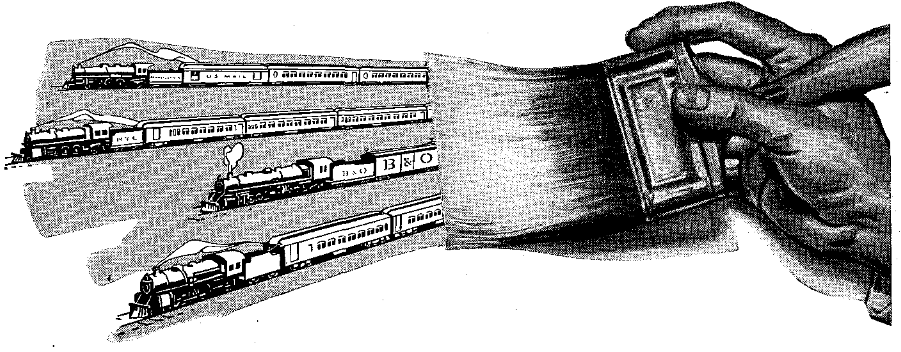
But, whether they treat of love or other matters, these letters leave us in the end with a stronger belief in man's inherent righteousness. This hospital is as other hospitals. The men lying in their cots or shuffling about are recruited from all sorts and kinds. Some of them are good to look upon, some coarse, and some weak-looking; but an overwhelming number seem to be endowed with courage, belief in their cause, and love of home and family. These letters reveal men's minds very much *en deshabille*, and if it is an ungrateful task thus to pry into them, what censor in any hospital will ever forget such revelations of patience and courage? Can it fail to touch any one that thousands of men—and rough men, too—still write pitifully affectionate letters to their mothers? There are more letters written to mothers than to wives, sweethearts, or friends. I only echo the hope of the gallant soul who writes back across the seas that "there h'is happy days in store for us all." Such men have earned victory, and with it happy days.

### THE "BACKWARD" ORIENT

BY this title is not meant that the Orient is less civilized in many ways than the Western world, but that its ways are distinctly the reverse of ours. What we do we think we do in the most logical manner, so that when we perceive an Oriental doing the same thing in absolutely the opposite way, we think him foolish. Yet the strange thing is that the Oriental thinks he is exactly right, and that we are the ones who do things backward.

Lord Cromer, in the British *Quarterly Review*, gives an amazing number of details where the East and West can hardly expect to come to a common understanding of each other. Truly, says this expert observer, Kipling was right when he said, "And never the twain shall meet." The diplomat asks:

> Why, in the East, that is to say, in that portion of the real East which is as yet only slightly tainted by connection with Europe, should the men wear flowing robes and the women trousers? Why should a Western, if he folds up a wet umbrella, always put it against the wall or in a rack with the point downward, whereas the Eastern, with much greater reason, will always put it point upward against the wall with the handle on the floor? Why should a Western fasten his dress with buttons and an Eastern with strings? Is it not singular that an Egyptian signalman should think that the best way of being warned when a train was about to pass was to go to sleep with his head on the rail? Yet it has happened that an Egyptian signalman has adopted this course, with the inevitable result that his head was cut off. Why does an Eastern mount his horse on the off side, whereas a European mounts on the near side? Is there any particular reason why a Christian should be summoned to prayer by the sound of a bell and a Moslem by the call of a man's voice? Again, why should an Eastern always sit cross-legged on a divan or on the floor, whereas a Western always sits on a chair? Why should a drover in the Highlands follow his flock of sheep and a herdsman in the Dekkan walk in front of them? Why should a European, when he wishes to write, put the paper on which he is writing on the



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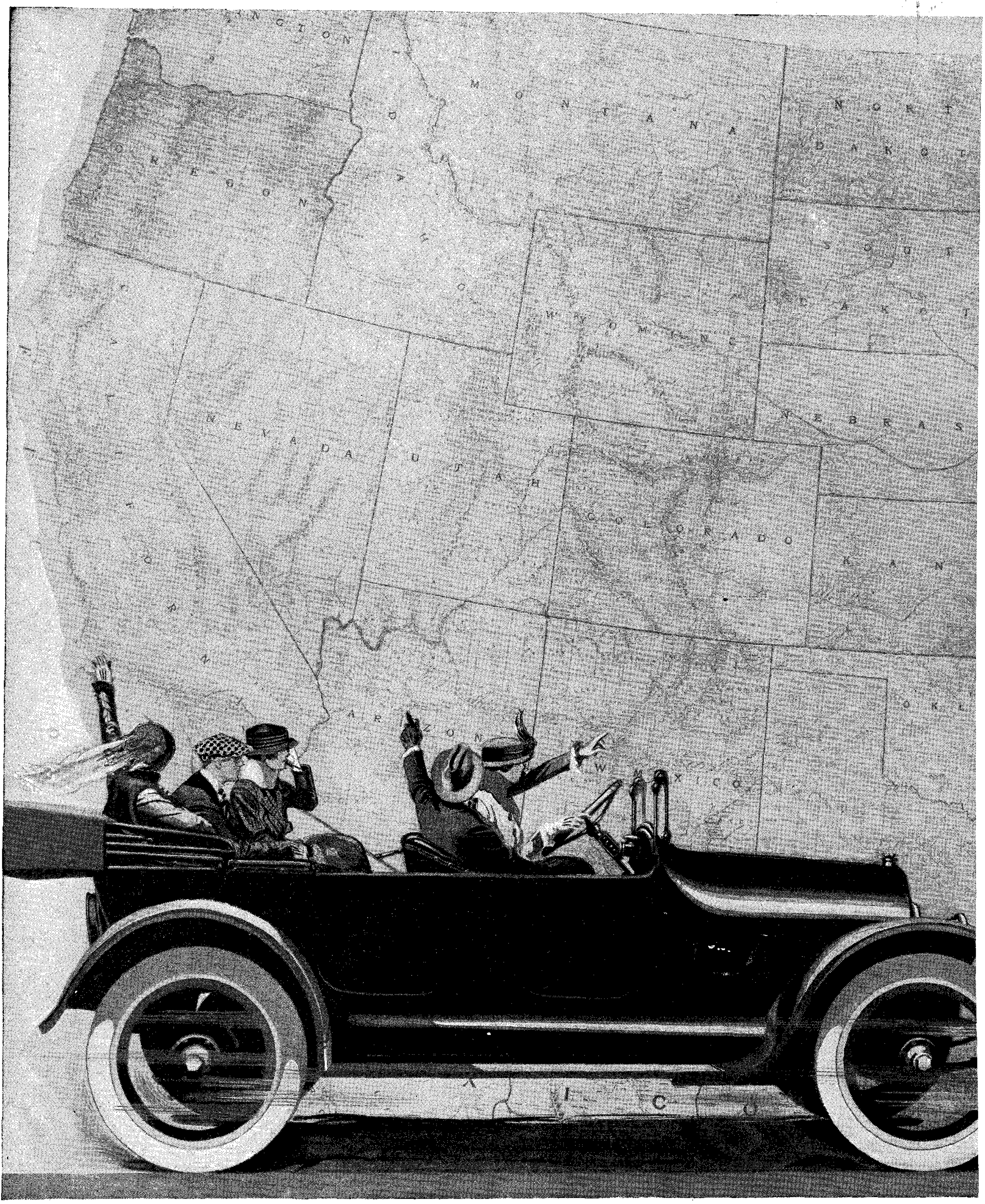

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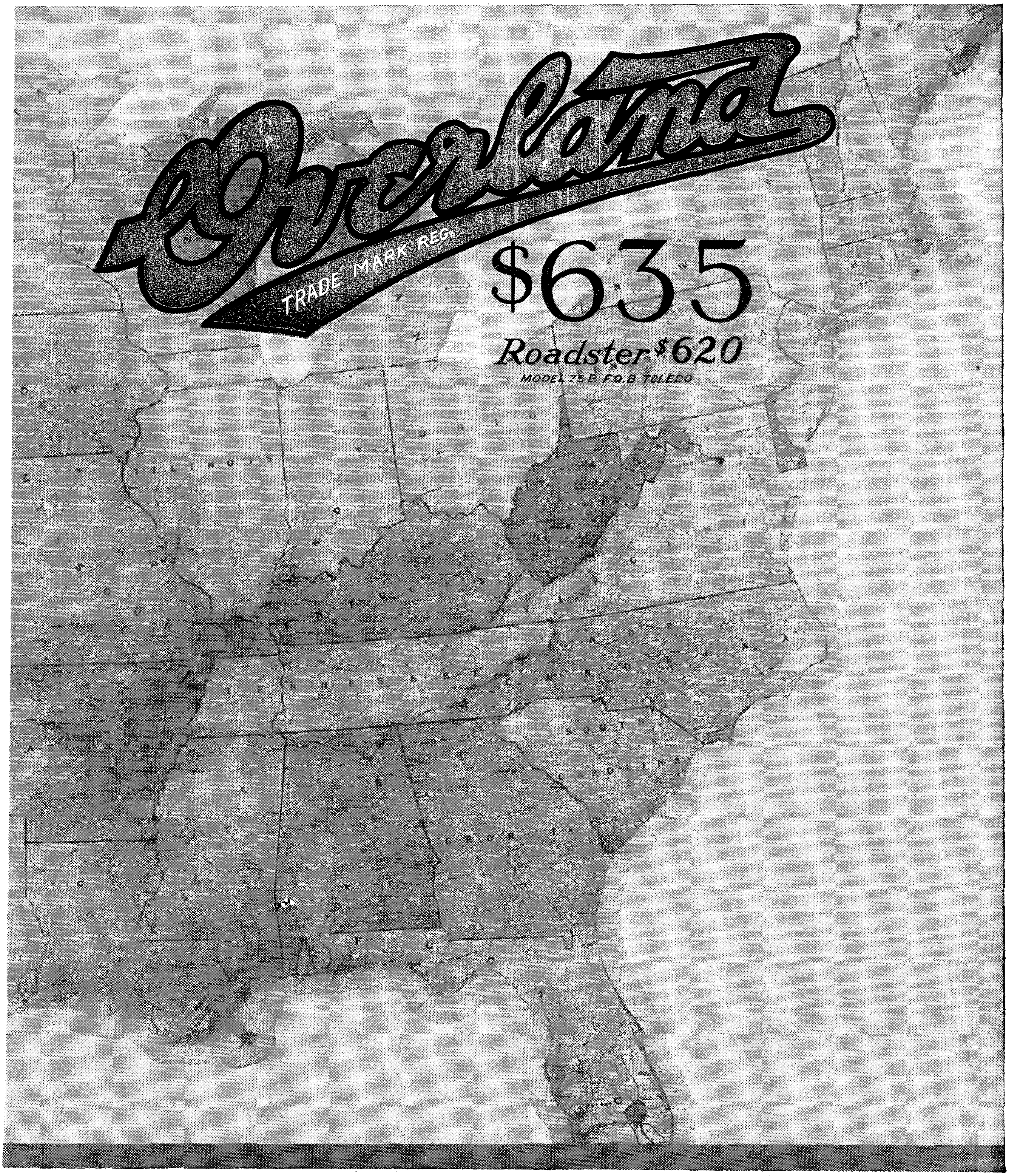

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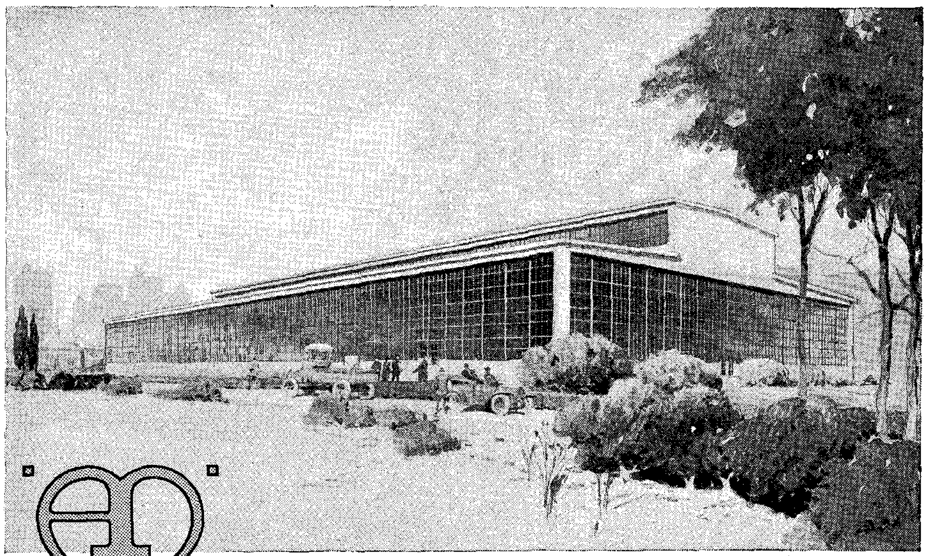

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table before him, whereas an Eastern rather prefers to hold the paper in one hand and to write with the other? Why should a European sign his name and an Eastern prefer to use a seal? Why should the Western write from left to right and the Eastern from right to left? Why should one smoke a long pipe and the other a short one? Why should a European, if he wishes to wash his hands, always pour water into a basin first and then wash them, whereas an Oriental will prefer to have the water poured over his hands? Is it not strange that all Moslems shave their heads except one lock in the middle, whereas the only Europeans who shave their heads at all are Roman Catholic priests, and they only shave that particular portion which the Moslem leaves unshaved? Why is it that if an Oriental wishes anybody to approach him, he will throw his hand away from his body, whereas a European will extend his arm and draw his hand toward his body? How does it come about that if in reply to a question an Oriental shakes his head, he means an affirmative answer to be inferred, while a similar gesture on the part of a European implies a negative? An Oriental, if he wishes to indicate a negative by gesture, will throw up his chin.

The first impulse of a European, if he feels cold, is to cover his feet and throat; the Oriental, on the other hand, will, in the first instance, cover his ears. Is it not strange to our ideas that an Eastern will occasionally sow first and then plow his field afterward? If two bargees on the Thames quarrel, they will at times curse each other vigorously. A Nile boatman will never do this. But he will thunder across the river the most uncomplimentary expressions as regards the relatives, particularly those of the female sex, of any other boatman with whom he happens to have a difference of opinion. Why should a dead Mohammedan be wrapt up in a shroud and buried in a sitting posture, whereas Europeans are always placed in the coffin in a recumbent posture? Again, it is singular that an Oriental will amuse himself by seeing others dance, whereas a European will join in the dance himself. Moreover, Oriental dress is loose, except for infants, who are wrapt in swaddling-clothes, whereas European dress is tight, except for infants, who are drest in loose, flowing robes. Why, again, should an Oriental, if he wears a sword, which is generally curved, place it at his right side, whereas a European, whose sword will generally be straight or very nearly so, always puts it at his left side? So, also, as regards the use of metaphor, why should an Englishman say "from top to bottom," whereas a Turk will always say "from bottom to top" (*altindan ustuna kadar*)? Why should a Turk speak of beginning his affairs "from a new head," whereas an Englishman would talk of placing them "on a new footing"? I can not answer these questions any more than I can say why an Egyptian screw turns from right to left, whereas a screw in Europe turns from left to right.

And there is an amazing difference in the attitude of an Oriental mind on a subject and the position taken by a Western mind on the same thing, says Cromer. There is often no point of contact, and arguments fail because they have no ground from which to start a syllogism. The Oriental's theories appear quite untenable, while to the Persian or Arab the Western's ideas are inconceivable—pure nonsense. Says the commentator:

Naturally, among the uneducated classes the differences of mentality become even more striking. I remember that on one occasion the English doctor who was employed by the Egyptian railway administration was summoned to a station in the Delta to see the station-master, who was said to be very ill. On being admitted to the man's room, the doctor found that he was in the presence of a raving maniac, who instantly attacked him and, being a very powerful man, threw him on the ground and endeavored to strangle him. A furious struggle ensued, until at last the doctor was able to gasp out to two policemen who had been passive spectators of the whole scene an order that they were to pull the station-master off him. They at once replied with the Arabic equivalent of "Ay, ay, sir!" and acted accordingly. Their non-interference was in no way due to cowardice or to any reluctance to take action. It was simply owing to the fact that it never occurred to them that it was either necessary or desirable to stop a furious struggle between a maniac and a sane person. Or, possibly, they may have thought that the doctor was adopting some strange and, to them, unknown European method for dealing with maniacs.

On another occasion, a certain sheik was asked to dine with a few friends. The *pièce de résistance* of the dinner was a roast turkey. Just as it was placed on the table a beggar happened to pass by in the street who invoked charity. The sheik instantly took the whole of the turkey and, the room being on the ground floor, passed it out of the window to the beggar with the remark: "All Moslems are brothers." The hungry guests were somewhat amazed, but they were shortly afterward deeply interested by a discussion which arose as to whether, in the next world, the credit for the disposal of the turkey would accrue to the man who gave it to the beggar or to the host who had paid for it.

No less curious is the Moslem attitude toward dispensing justice. It savors strongly of the methods described in parts of the Old Testament. The account observes:

No incidents excite greater interest in the unregenerated East than those cases of patriarchal and capricious justice on the part of despots of which history records so many examples. There is no more characteristically Oriental episode related in the Bible than the story of the judgment of Solomon. Creasy tells us that a poor woman once complained to Bajazet I. that a man in his employment had stolen some milk which belonged to her and had just drunk it. That dreaded Sultan had sworn a mighty oath that justice should be dealt out "indiscriminately to every man or woman within his dominions." He accordingly directed that the stomach of the accused man should be cut open to see if the milk was there. The woman's story turned out to be true. If this convincing proof of the presence of the milk had not been adduced she would herself have been killed. As it was, the Sultan dismissed her with the words: "Thou hadst just

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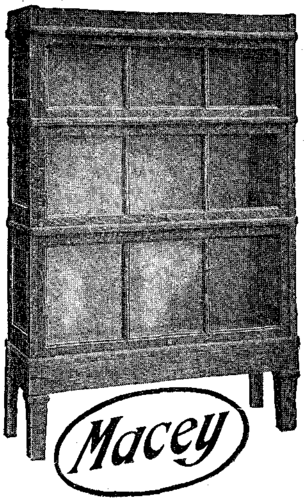

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For the sample cake, send 2c stamp; or for 10c in stamps we will send you a package containing a sample cake of No. 4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap, a sample bottle of No. 4711 Bath Salts, and a sample bottle of No. 4711 Eau de Cologne.

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> cause of complaint; now go thy way, for the injury done thee has been punished." The curious part of these incidents is that, whether in the case of Bajazet or others, a large number of Easterns would probably be more struck by the acuteness of the method adopted for arriving at the truth than by its injustice and cruelty.
>
> The Oriental method of administering justice has this advantage, that it occasionally enables a matter to be settled summarily which would puzzle the most acute judicial authorities in the West. I once had to pay a matter of £10. for the hire of some tents which had been pitched in my garden on the occasion of my giving a ball. I gave the money to my butler, who was a Madrassi, and told him to hand it on to the Egyptian to whom it was due. Shortly afterward, I noticed a man hanging about the door of my house and asked him what he wanted. He said he had come to receive his £10. I told him that I had already paid it. He denied ever having received it. I then confronted him with the Madrassi. The one said that the money had been paid; the other stoutly denied that it had been received. I had not the least idea which was telling the truth, so I asked the Egyptian Governor, who had a wider experience than myself in dealing with such matters, to inquire into the subject and let me know the result. Shortly afterward he informed me that he had "made a thorough inquiry," and that the Madrassi had really paid the money. I subsequently learned what was the nature of the proceedings at the "thorough inquiry." The Governor summoned the two men concerned. He asked the Madrassi whether he had paid the money, to which the reply was "Yes." He then asked the Egyptian whether he had received it, and the reply was "No." The Governor then said to the Egyptian: "You're a liar; go away and get it," an order which was at once obeyed. I am inclined to think that in this case what is generally called "substantial justice," which is often no justice at all, was done, but I am not at all sure.

Summing it up, the diplomat makes the observation that it is the contrast between East and West rather than their similarity which constitutes the great attraction of Eastern politics. No European can really deal effectively with Eastern affairs without having sufficient powers of observation to notice these contrasts in small things as well as in great, and sufficient imagination to realize their consequences. He adds:

> The display of sympathy in dealing with Easterns is certainly a very necessary quality; so also is the extension of indulgence to what in Western eyes appear at times defects. The power of appreciating the humorous side of Eastern affairs is also not amiss. A dismissed Egyptian official, who was apparently possest with a desire to express his views in highly idiomatic English, once wrote to me: "Oh, Hell! Lordship's face grow red if he know quite beastly behavior of Public Works Department toward his humble servant." The extent to which the East will be improved by being occidentalized to a greater extent than at present may be a matter of opinion, but it is quite certain that the further this process is carried the less interesting will Eastern affairs become.

## BEWILDERING BROOKLYN

IT lies just across the bridge from New York, and yet not one New-Yorker in ten goes there save on his way to Coney Island. But Brooklyn does not feel neglected; there are plenty of good Brooklynites at home to fill the streets and make the city look busy, so that the jealous Manhattanese, if they wish, may stay at home in their own crowded borough. This exclusiveness on the part of the resident of Manhattan is due, thinks the Brooklyn press, to the lack of knowledge one may get about the City of Churches.

"Who thinks he knows Brooklyn?" loftily demands the Brooklyn *Eagle*. And there is a sort of dare implied in the tone of that question. Brooklyn shrinks behind her own complexity and dares any one to look into her heart and know her. To carry the defiance further, the above newspaper prints photographs of little nooks and corners of the borough and asks people to name them.

All of this interests the New York *Sun* very much, and it proceeds to expand in a series of personal confidences about the exclusive neighbor across the East River, saying:

> Brooklyn nights are getting longer, the families are home from the beaches, and the contest doubtless is as interesting as assorting the phonograph records. But *The Eagle* and its congregation may as well know, first as last, that nobody really knows Brooklyn.
>
> Brooklyn is the Asia of the cities; huge, mysterious, engulfing. From Greenpoint to Brighton, from the Narrows to East New York, it encompasses a land and a people too large for one mind to comprehend. Many may know a few parts of it, like Fulton Street, where all the clocks tell different time and the roar of traffic deafens the traveler from Manhattan. A few may know many parts of it; these mortals are chronic movers or else veteran trolley-conductors. But a man may know a thousand places in Brooklyn and yet not boast that he knows it all or even a fat fraction of it.
>
> He may know the Vale of Cashmere in June and Gowanus Canal in August; Greenpoint, where it is rumored that a certain baker makes great pumpkin pie; the west side of Prospect Park, where black panthers crouch for the wayfarer at night, but never spring because they are metal and attached to the park gate; the Shore Road, where one house has a copper roof and another holds memories of the summer that Miss Lillian Russell lived therein; Willoughby Street, in whose auction-room McLaughlin raised his throne; Fort Hamilton, near which the lovers walk, one-half of them in soldier clothes; Clinton Avenue the magnificent, where eminent citizens live. He may know the streets of Bay Ridge, where the ladies rock on the veranda and watch the ships come to Quarantine; Canarsie, where erring policemen are sent to plod dreary beats; the conservative Heights and the abyss behind them; the nice little streets named after fruits, and the thoroughfares of Flatbush, where is observed the haunting gaze of

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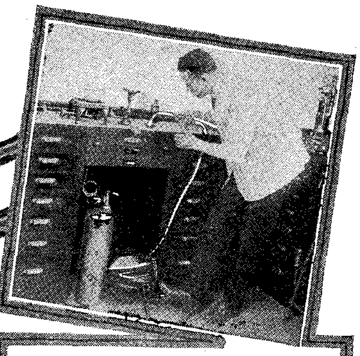

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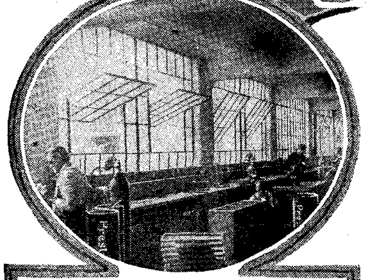

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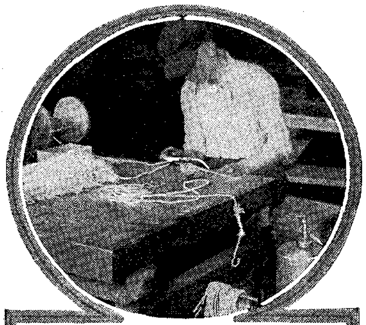

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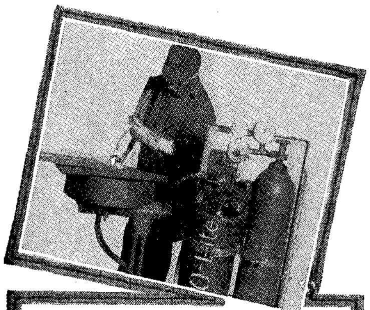
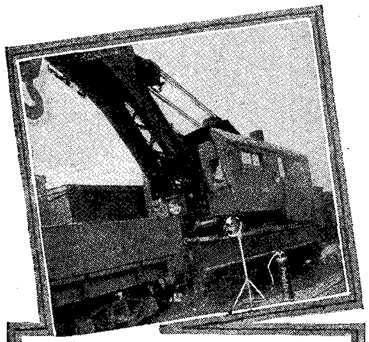


**Welding As a Repair Method**
*The above picture shows Prest-O-Lite Process as used by the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of The Saturday Evening Post, for making an "on the spot" repair. The saving of delay and expense of replacement, on just one broken part, has more than paid for the welding outfit in thousands of factories. The process is an established source of income for garages, repair shops and job welding shops.*



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Prest-O-Lite has scores of uses in addition to those given here. It is used for priming cold gasoline engines, used in all sorts of portable and stationary lighting outfits and for special heating purposes in a great many types of blow-torches and burners. If the use you contemplate is not shown here, tell us about it. Complete descriptive bulletins and engineering data will gladly be sent you on request.

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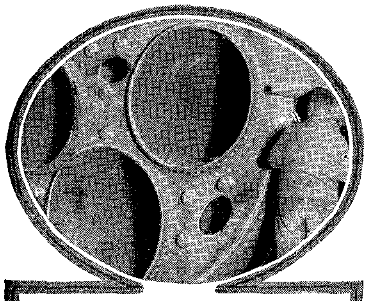

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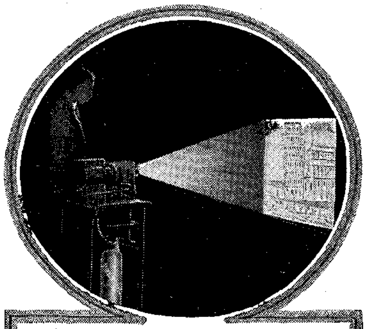

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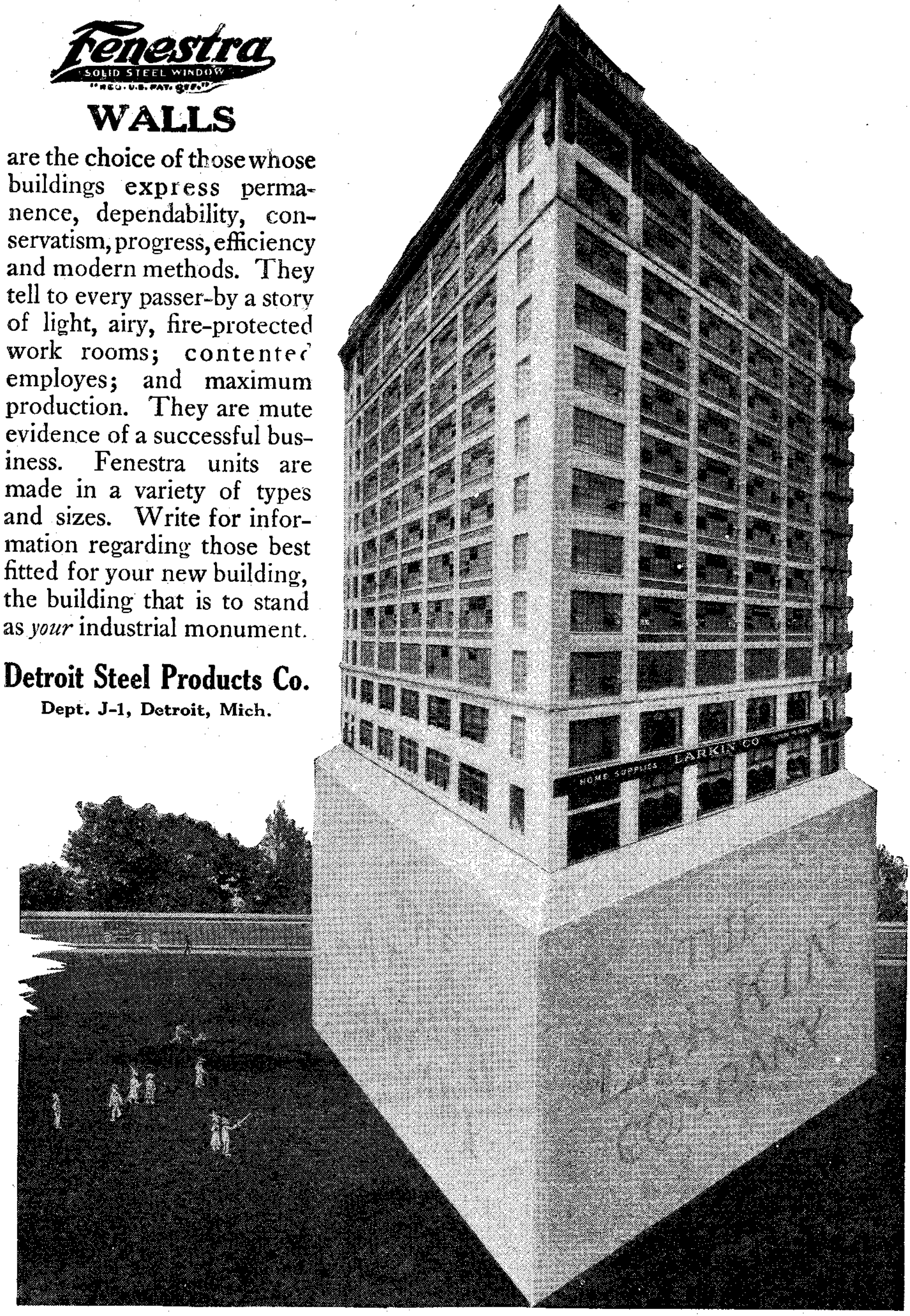

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those who are paying for their homes on the instalment plan. He may know South Brooklyn, famed for its fine terminals and the rise of Terry McGovern; the platform at Sixty-fifth Street, where the wind from the sea in January is colder than death; the winding waters of English Kills; the glen in the Park, where croquet players growl at one another the livelong day; the house with the blue-grass windows, reminiscent of an old craze; yea, he might even name and place the cemeteries where sleep more folk than tread the streets, but he would not know Brooklyn.

Even the widely acquainted Patrick Henry McCarren, to whom Brooklyn was everything and who was everything to Brooklyn, once confest, we are told, that the city was too big to know. The account remarks further that every one knows Manhattan, even those that pretend they get lost in Greenwich Village. But we are challenged to send them across any of the four bridges without producing an effect similar to losing these canny individuals in the salt marshes of Tibet. Furthermore:

> There is no hope that any one ever will know Brooklyn. The tide of population pours into its seventy-seven square miles. When they are filled Brooklyn will demand the rest of Long Island, with a five-cent subway to Montauk Point. And all the time man's knowledge of the borough will decrease. Study well its citizens when they come over to Manhattan to have a good time. They are the knowable people of an unknowable land.

---

## AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR CRIME

IT isn't refusing to give up your seat in a crowded car, nor is it manslaughter, or thievery, or any of the offenses we are wont to read much of in the daily papers. It is a crime which, by its very nature, rarely gets into the public notice—blackmail. For to expose a blackmailer is to admit that you have something in your past which you want kept secret; and so, when the criminal is brought to justice, the whole affair is hushed up as speedily as possible.

More money, we are told by the New York *Times*, is extorted every year by blackmailers, than is lost through thieveries. More than a thousand expert gangs exist to collect money from the indiscreet or unrighteous rich and, according to Wm. J. Burns, who writes the article, the year's totals run far into the millions. And strangely enough, the facts rarely become public, perhaps never even reach the ears of the police, for scarcely 10 per cent. of the victims report their trouble. We are told:

> The victims pay to avoid publicity. A list of only the more recent victims would contain many names of national prominence; its publication would create one of the greatest sensations which the country has ever known. But it will not be published—the names are known only to such of us as never tell.

More blackmail is going on to-day than at any time within my knowledge; it is not safe for a man or a woman of wealth o make chance acquaintances in the city of New York, or in any other of our large cities. The most innocent meetings may be made the basis for unscrupulous demand for great sums of money.

The better hotels, the winter resorts, the fashionable *dansants*, are filled with handsome women and well-drest women who live, and live well, by prey.

The "best" criminals in the world are turning to blackmail; they find that it is safe, needs little exertion, and is most profitable. It has all the desirable features of crime. It is not a game for the piker, but for the criminal who has the ability to pull off big things in a big way. One good job will provide enough easy money for several years of high living. A few have become so rich that they can afford to be respectable.

The rich woman is now the best victim; the pocket-bulging man with sporting tastes, who formerly made game for the sharps, is now seldom used; he has learned to fight and no blackmailer is looking for trouble when rich women and eminently respectable men can be shaken down without an effort. The wealthy married woman is first choice; the wealthy married man is second choice. These two classes are afraid of publicity; they are panic-stricken at the thought of their pictures on the front page of a newspaper as defendants in a noisome suit.

The classes from which the greatest tribute is taken are, in the order of their popularity and productiveness to the underworld:

1. Wealthy married women.
2. Wealthy, very respectable men with strong social and church connections.
3. College boys and schoolboys with money in their own right or with wealthy parents.
4. The daughters of wealthy families.
5. Married men who go out for "a good time" on the quiet—especially away from home.
6. Wealthy people with "family skeletons."

Given these classes of people so open to victimizing, says the detective, the ones who make their living by extortion assume the guises which bring them easiest into contact with the victim. They are wealthy and cultivated gentlemen, or wives of scientists, or foreign agents, or, perhaps, widows of South-American sugar millionaires. The bolder the front, we are told, the better the chance of quick and easy success. We read further:

The methods of operation differ according to circumstances. The first step is to strike an acquaintance. This is most easily done by a man in the case of a man, or by a woman in the case of a woman. The bars and cafés give the best opportunity for the men; the women are met by other women in the *dansants* or tea-rooms. Of course, the victims are well known to the sharpers beforehand—they have no time to waste on speculative prospects. The first meeting may be only a friendly word or two, possibly only an apology. The ice being broken, an acquaintance follows slowly or quickly, according to whether the prospect is

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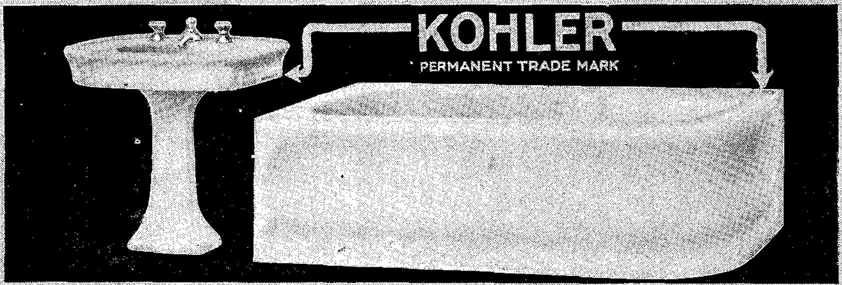

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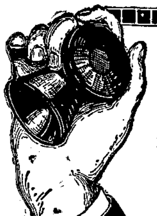

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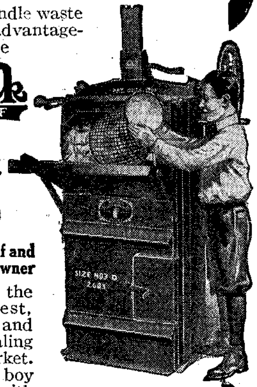

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suspicious or unsuspicious. The victim is always placed at ease before the man or woman who is to turn the trick comes officially on the scene.

Take the case of a woman. A woman who likes to dance is always glad to have the opportunity to dance with Mr. and Mrs. Blank in the afternoon—especially as Mr. Blank is such a fine dancer. Before long Mrs. Blank drops out for an afternoon. Mr. Blank gives all his attention. The silly victim thinks she is having a harmless "adventure." She meets Mr. Blank quite often in the afternoons; she may write him notes, if she is particularly foolish.

Then comes the *dénouement;* Mrs. Blank's lawyer calls upon her. He tells her that his client is about to begin a suit for alienation of affections; he shows a detective's report, which gives a list of her movements. She indignantly denies that she knows anything about the places named in the report, but discovers that on all of those particular dates she was dancing with Mr. Blank. Her denial of the report would amount to an affirmance. The lawyer remarks that he did not care at first to take up the matter with the victim's husband, because he did not want to cause her needless trouble. In nine cases out of ten the foolish woman thinks herself trapt and pays her way out with as many thousands of dollars as she can get together. The amount demanded is always carefully calculated to be as large as the victim can collect, but no larger. This game with variations is being worked every day of the year. The women with more time and money than sense are rich and easy victims.

A private detective in St. Louis was recently brought to court on a blackmailing plot of this sort. He had completely turned the head of the wife of a very rich man; she had written him a large number of letters; most of the letters were harmless, but contained some matter capable of two interpretations. When he had amassed enough letters and needed money, he informed the woman that he would turn them over to her husband unless he received $10,000. The money was paid and the letters were delivered. Then the wife told her husband, who had the detective arrested. The fellow was discharged, because he had actually delivered what he had offered to sell.

The fake detective-report is a material part of the blackmailing cases; scarcely any one can tell exactly what he or she was doing at a certain time a month past. And when you are confronted with positive testimony that you were in a certain place, and you know that you were not in that place but can not remember where you were, the case looks bad—in your own imagination. And if you do recall just where you were, you will probably discover that you were in a café with the man or woman who claims that you were somewhere else. You feel that your defense is very lame—even without the publicity—and you pay up.

Blackmailing could not exist without the victim's fear of publicity. Sometimes a scheme may be foiled by prompt action, in which the conspirators are hustled out of town, but old hands are not easily frightened, and an arrest means so little to them and so much to the victim. A few convictions would do a great deal toward driving out what might be called the "Great American Crime."

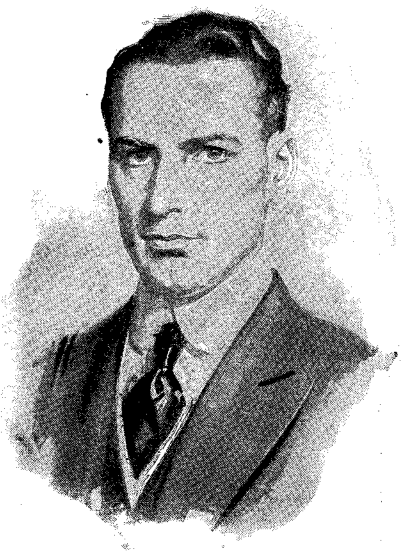
## THE SOUSA MYTH

WHEN our men set out for Cuba and Porto Rico in '98, they marched to the train or boat to the tune of one of the most inspiriting marches ever written, the famous "Stars and Stripes"; and when that seemed to lose its novelty, there appeared a new one, just as fresh, just as inspiring, called, aptly enough, "El Capitan." These were only two of the contributions of America's greatest bandmaster to the war-time spectacle.

Sousa does not sound like an American name, and yet there is a kind of anagrammatic Americanism about it, says *The Musical Leader*, for the last three letters of it are U. S. A., and he was born in Washington, under the very shadow of the Capitol dome. Yet people refuse to believe that Sousa is his real name. As we are told by the musician himself:

> If there is one thing I dislike more than another, it is to spoil a good story. I remember vividly my infantile contempt for the punk-headed pirate who told me that Jack the Giant-Killer never existed, and I clearly recall my underlying hatred for the iconoclast who calmly informed me that *Robinson Crusoe* was a myth and his man *Friday* a black shadow, without life and substance. I also despised the man who said that Nero never was a fiddler. Hence you can understand my position when I am asked in all seriousness to verify the story that my name is not Sousa, but Philipso. I suppose I might have permitted the hoax to continue and keep the public in doubt, but instead I confess to the truth and disclosed the author of the yarn.
>
> The story of the supposed origin of my name really is a good one, and, like all ingenious fables, permits of international variations. The German version is that I am one Sam Ogden, a great musician, born on the Rhine, emigrated to America, trunk marked S. O., U. S. A., therefore the name. The English version is that I am one Som Ogen, a great musician, Yorkshire man, emigrated to America, luggage marked S. O., U. S. A., hence the cognomen. The domestic brand of the story is that I am a Greek named Philipso, emigrated to America, a great musician, carrying my worldly possessions in a box marked S. O., U. S. A., therefore the patronymic.
>
> This more or less polite fiction, quite common in modern times, has been one of the best bits of advertising I have had in my long career. As a rule, items about musical persons usually find their way only into the columns of the daily press, a few of the magazines, and in papers devoted to music; but that item appeared in the religious, rural, political, sectarian, trade, and labor journals from one end of the world to the other, and I believe that it makes its pilgrimage around the globe once every three years.
>
> The story emanated about ten years ago from the youthful and ingenious brain of a one-time publicity promoter of mine, and out of the inner recesses of his gray matter he evolved this perennial fiction. Since it first appeared I have been called upon to deny it in every country upon the face of the earth in which the white man has trod, but, like Tennyson's brook, it goes on forever.

# Enters a new business at $100,000 a year



The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

A keen, broad-minded director arose and said: "I know the man we want," and he named the president of a great National Bank.

"What!" cried one astonished director, "what does a banker know about *our business?*"

"This man knows more than just banking," was the answer. "Banking, like wholesaling, is only one phase of business. This man is not limited to any one field. He knows all the departments of business — finance, economics, organization, selling, accounting." They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they unanimously agreed to get him if they could.

The banker accepted the presidency of the wholesale grocery concern at a salary of $100,000.

In a surprisingly short time he had completely reorganized the whole concern.

New, well-planned office short cuts replaced the old, roundabout methods. Means of shipment and distribution were completely revolutionized.

Today the company is reaping the benefits of these changes. Dividends have been increased by many thousands of dollars.

The inspiring success of this banker, in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad business training. His greatness lay in his knowledge of business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp of the *why* and the *how* of the problems he had to solve.

The problems this man had to face were far more complicated than those listed below. Yet these comparatively simple problems are the very rocks upon which business careers are smashed. Sooner or later, you, too, will meet these questions. How will you answer them?

Do you know why most inexperienced promoters fail trying to raise money for a new business, and how to avoid their mistakes......................?

Do you know the vital difference to a business man between "getting a loan" and "discounting his note," and when each is necessary............?

When you hire a man do you know what questions to ask and what to leave unasked in order to get a line on the applicant's character without his realizing it...............................................?

What are the six things a business man should watch for and satisfy himself on before he signs his name to a business paper............................?

Can you pick from a bookkeeper's trial balance sheet, the essential facts the manager of a business should know.......................................?

Can you analyze the market of a proposition so as to tell accurately whether it will be cheaper to sell direct by mail, or thru usual trade channels...........................................?

### The knowledge that carries men thru

You cannot catalog the answers to these broad questions. Circumstances vary. But the big underlying principles always remain the same. It is the knowledge of the basic principles that carries men thru to success.

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Were it not for the reproving finger of pride pointed in my direction by the illustrious line of ancestral Sousas, I might have let it go at that. Besides, there were a bunch of sisters and brothers ready to prove that my name was Sousa, and I could not shake them. My parents were opposed absolutely to race suicide and were the authors of a family of ten children. Many of these are living and married and doing so well in the family line that I should say that in about 1992 the name of Sousa will supplant that of Smith as our national name.

Seriously, I was born in Washington, D. C. My parents were Antonio Sousa and Elizabeth Trinkhaus Sousa, and I drank in lacteal fluid and patriotism simultaneously within the shadow of the Great White Dome. I was christened John Philip at Dr. Kinkel's church in Twenty-second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and you might mention that if I had an opportunity to be born again I would select the same parents, the same city, the same time, and—well, just say that I have no kick coming.

There is, however, one thing of which I stand in deadly fear, and that is that people will call me "professor." Let 'em call me anything but that, for from my earliest days I have pictured "professors" as persons with long hair, wearing goggles, with poor digestion and no sense of humor. And thank goodness I am free from all of these drawbacks.

### THE "BAD MEN" AT DANNEMORA

PEOPLE are too apt to confuse prison-reformers with the squad of sentimental old ladies who visit burglars in their cells, cry over them, and recommend that they read the Bible daily; or with the horde of young damsels who send flowers—and love-letters—to condemned wife-murderers. Every man who believes in improving conditions in the prisons is not essentially a sentimentalist. A number of them are hard-headed business men or students of economics who realize that the present prison methods are wasteful, inefficient, and for the most part futile.

Recently two men who had been considered "bad men" at Dannemora Prison were transferred, not without risk of failure, to the privileged Welfare League at Sing Sing. People said that they would never "make good," that they were too hardened, that they would not try, would not appreciate attempts to help them. So the New York *Times* sent a reporter up the river to learn how the experiment had turned out—leaving due time for failure. The account tells of what the envoy learned, saying:

> They kept Bill Green and Charlie O'Connell in solitary confinement in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., because the two were considered "bad men," but both are now in Sing Sing Prison, members of the Mutual Welfare League, and are sent daily for long walks over the hills of Ossining so that their health, impaired by the cell life of Clinton, may be fully restored. They are under guard, of course, when they go beyond the prison

alls; but the guard is a sergeant-at-arms f the Mutual Welfare League, and only ne of the two Clinton men goes out at a me; but neither saw anything except a atch of sky and prison stones for months efore going to Sing Sing last Saturday.

The reporter had been told that they ad been transferred because Warden homas Mott Osborne wanted to refute he theory held by some that the prisoners r whom the officials at Clinton considered olitary confinement necessary were men ifferent in nature and character from the risoners who prospered so well for themelves and for society under the régime of he Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing. he Warden's theory is that the "old ystem," by which Clinton is managed, ends to make men who might be of use society into "bad men," and tends to ake "good prisoners" of the weakest nd most contemptible inmates, and Mr. sborne wished to put this theory to the est, to see whether bad prisoners of the old system" might not be redeemed nder his system and ultimately released a society with which they would naturlly cooperate. So he asked the Supertendent of Prisons to send him a number f Clinton's "bad men," and Bill Green nd Charlie O'Connell were transferred s a result.

When the reporter asked for permission o interview the men, Warden Osborne ave his consent at once, contingent pon the willingness of the men, and the eporter talked to each of the prisoners eparately for as long a time as he desired, nd with no prison officials or other person ithin hearing distance.

"This is Mr. Green," said the trusty, ntroducing that prisoner to the reporter. he meeting was startlingly conventional nd normal.

And the "bad man" of Clinton? He vas found to be a large, agreeable fellow, bout thirty-five years old, with a disposiion unmistakably jovial. Throughout he interview, more than anything else, e laughed. It was hard to believe that ny one had ever considered him a "bad nan." But, now and then, in telling of rutalities and injustice which he had uffered—or honestly considered he had uffered—the harshness of his voice and he bite in his words showed that he might vell be a "bad man" to those who treated im with injustice and brutality.

Green told his story simply. He was orn in Ossining and grew up there. He ot into bad habits. "I was a big boob ll of my life," he said, meaning that he ived carelessly, drank more than was good or him, and picked up the taste for "little jobs." He was arrested two or three times for intoxication and petty larceny, but for some time did nothing "serious" and made friends in Ossining, even among persons who never turned to infractions of the law. All reports are that everybody who knew him liked "Bill," and when he was passing through Ossining on his way to Sing Sing last Saturday a baggageman at the station and several others greeted him with "Hello, Bill, glad to see you back." He had never been a "bad man" to them.

But in 1909 Bill was convicted of robbery in the first degree and sentenced to serve from four years and six months to six years and six months. He says he never committed the crime for which he was committed but that's another story. He was sent to Sing Sing, and, in his words,

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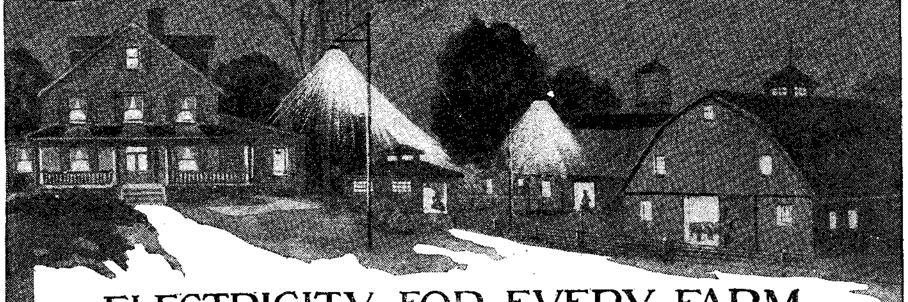

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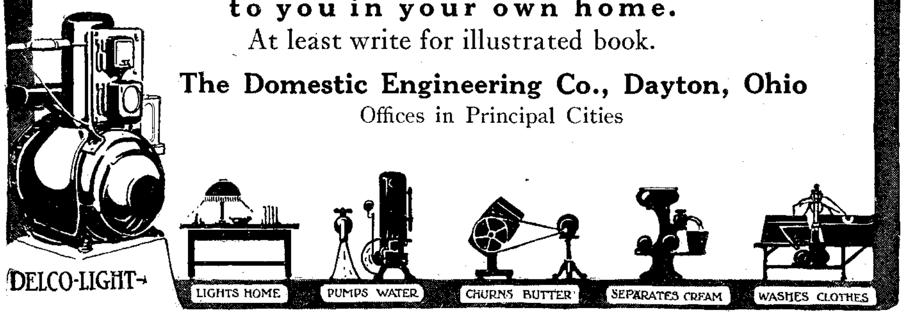

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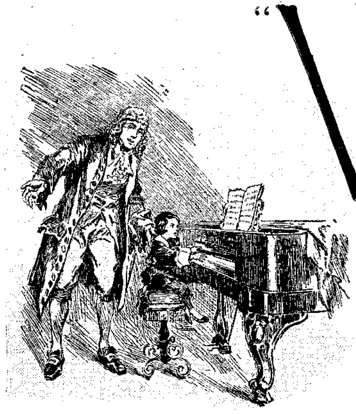
# A Fascinating New Wonder of Music

## ERNEST SCHELLING the concert pianist in an interview expresses his high appreciation of

# THE DUO-ART PIANOLA



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**Ernest Schelling** *is a pianist of great talent and distinction — a composer of high attainments. He was the pupil of Paderewski, and is one of the closest friends of the great virtuoso.*

*When, because of illness, Mr. Paderewski was unable to play at the National Polish Centennial Celebration of the birth of Chopin at Lemberg, he sent Schelling in his stead. Perhaps nothing could indicate more graphically than this incident the truly commanding artistic stature of this eminent American pianist.*

"WHEN I first played in public I was but a little more than four years old. The affair was a sort of 'Tableau Vivant' at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. I was the little Mozart. The Master of Ceremonies, a huge man, wore a long tailed coat with a big pocket in it. When my turn came to play he stowed me in that pocket, strode out upon the stage and taking me from my snug place of concealment put me down at the piano. The audience was immensely tickled and gave me an enthusiastic welcome."

Mr. Schelling smiled reminiscently. I smiled also. When Mr. Schelling rises from his chair, one's first estimate of his height is six feet six; certain it is that since his debut from a coat pocket he has grown to a commanding position in the world.

* * *

"Beginning with that early appearance, my life has been an almost unbroken round of concert tours, with the exception of the years I devoted to composition. But hardly anything in my entire musical experience has held me with a keener interest than my present work in playing for Duo-Art Records. It is fascinating and stimulating to develop an interpretation, realizing the while that it is to be perpetuated—that it is directed not merely to the present generation, but to posterity. One realizes that at last really great pianistic art, the art which rises to the heights, may achieve immortality — a thing impossible before the advent of the highly perfected reproducing piano.

"And how immensely the field of the pianist's influence has been extended! Through the Duo-Art Pianola, the pianist may reach the civilized world—may literally play to everyone, instead of the few thousands or tens of thousands whom he meets within his audiences of the concert halls. A Shakleton or a Peary may still find himself in touch with the pianistic world of the metropolis. It is remarkable and wonderful, isn't it?"

"Just what do you mean, Mr. Schelling, by reaching people through the Duo-Art? Do you feel that you are actually *playing* to them?"

He was silent a moment. "Sincerely," he answered. "I think the Duo-Art reproduction of an artist's carefully prepared record will present that artist at his best. For example, I consider that my interpretation of the 10th Rhapsodie which we heard a few minutes ago upon the Duo-Art was played as well as I would play it in one of my best moods. That makes my position clear, doesn't it?"

"You believe then," I queried, "that the Duo-Art reproductions retain the artist's personality?"

"Oh yes indeed. Particularly in rhythmical peculiarities, in tempi and in individuality of phrasing, the reproduction is startlingly perfect."

"As you listen to one of your own reproduced interpretations, Mr. Schelling, do you have a feeling of satisfaction? As this note and that is struck, as a run is taken or a crescendo built up, do you feel a desire to go to the piano and emphasize this note, pedal that run differently, throw more force into the crescendo?—or do these details as they unfold, win your nods of approval?"

"My nods of approval, yes. Of course, no artist ever feels entire satisfaction with regard to his own work, whether original or reproduced; if he does, it is time for him to step aside. I endeavor to remove all minor dissatisfactions during the process of editing. When I am working over my records I actually go to the piano and change emphasis of passages, pedaling and so forth. I am really very happy over these finished Duo-Art reproductions.

"Take my records of the Liszt Sonata—a composition which makes the utmost demands upon interpretative art, which calls forth the last resources of expression. Yet in developing my interpretation of this work of such trying proportions the Duo-Art did not fail me. It gave in generous measure. And its reproduction of the work is practically as personal an interpretation as if I myself were at the piano.

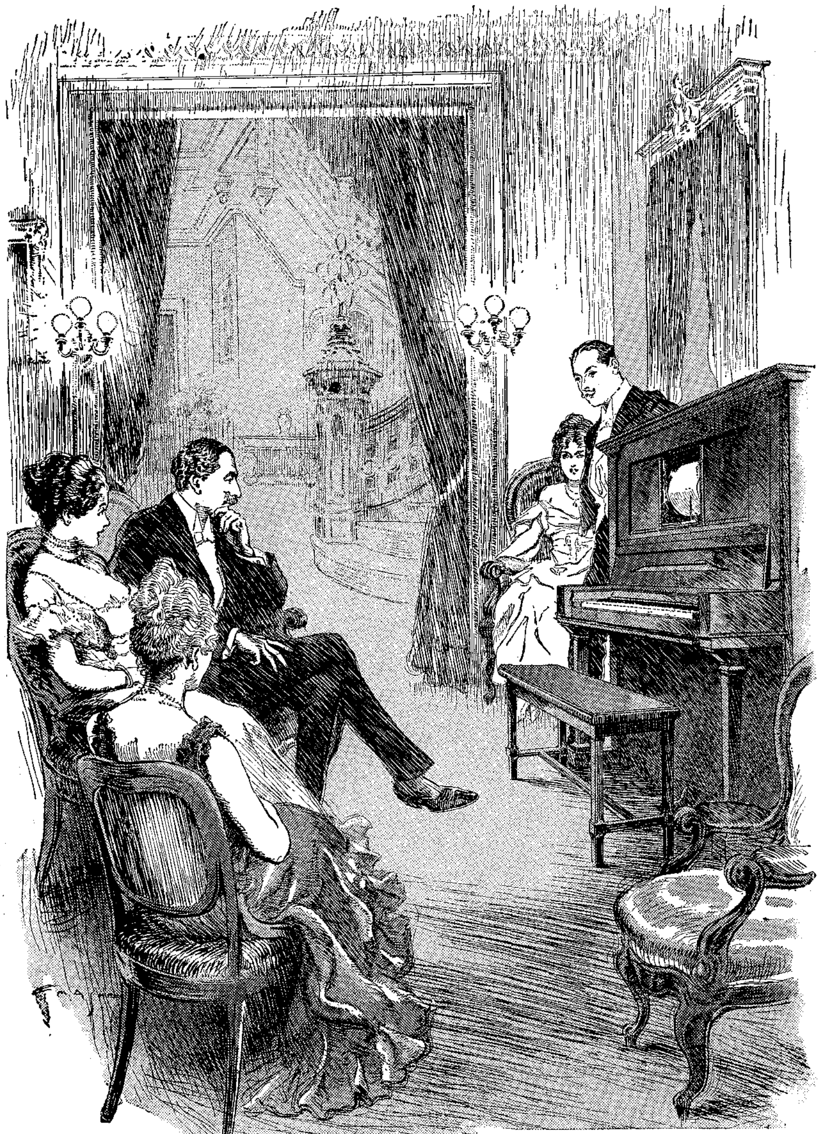
"I am highly enthusiastic about the Duo-Art Pianola. I feel that as soon as the public knows the instrument as we pianists know it, the art of the piano will be made universally available, it will become of interest to the entire public, not merely to a restricted class as now.

"The Duo-Art is a fine piano, a player-piano of extraordinary artistic worth, a wonderful reproducing piano—a composite instrument in fact which provides in the home every phase of pianism."

▽

*Having read this interview in print, I find it a correct report of my statements.*

Ernest Schelling



*Mr. Schelling takes great interest and pleasure in the Duo-Art reproductions.*

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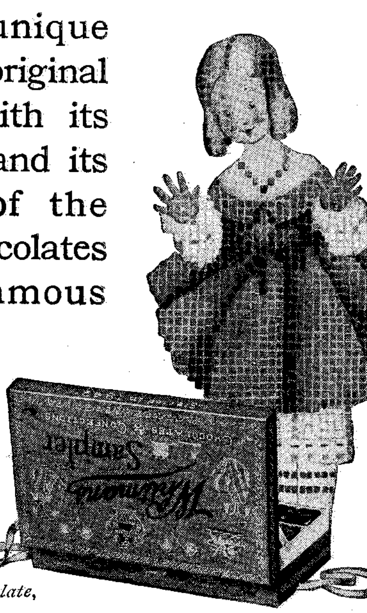

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"for nineteen months everything was all right."

"Then I got word that my brother was dying," said Bill, "and I asked the Warden to let me go to see him—under guard, of course. He said he wasn't running any nursery, and wouldn't let me go. Right there I turned against the whole business. 'All right,' I said to myself, 'I ain't made any trouble here and I've settled down to do my bit, but this ends it. I'll beat Mr. Warden and his whole bunch of screws.'"

He settled down, we learn, for just two weeks. Then his chance came. With four other companions he succeeded in sawing a few bars, and escaping from the dread gray building. It was an easy matter, once out, to dive into the Hudson, swim down-stream a little way to destroy the trail, and then come ashore. There, while the authorities searched far and wide for the fugitives, they hid in the house of one of Bill's friends until it seemed safe to move on. The account says of what followed:

Bill went to Boston and worked his way to England on a cattle-ship, but he did not like the foreign land.

"After all," he said, "there's no place like our country."

He returned to America and, for a time, worked as a night watchman in Boston.

"That's a good job for an escaped con," explained Bill. "You sleep all day when people are running around, and at night nobody sees you."

Later Bill rode freight-trains to the Coast and obtained work as a sea-diver near Los Angeles. He had never dived when he began, and admitted that he "took a chance," but he said he "had to earn a living." A "friend" learned his identity, however, and told the authorities. Two years and fourteen days after his escape he was "received" at Sing Sing again. Five months later he attempted another escape, was captured, sentenced to serve two years and two months in addition to the maximum of his original term, and sent to Clinton, the prison where "bad men" go for correction.

Bill was put in solitary confinement on March 2, 1914. He said his was an "isolation cell," and the prisoners called it, he added, "the tomb of the living dead." In July, 1915, Bill was taken from isolation and put to work in the prison kitchen. There he encountered "the league of prison rats"—men for whom he had a contempt because they "snitched" on other prisoners and were tools of the officials. One of these "cussed" Bill; he "beat the fellow up" and was sent back to isolation—after seven months in the kitchen. He remained in solitary confinement until transferred to Sing Sing. His conduct was such that the officials did not think he could be trusted to mingle with other prisoners.

"The isolation cell," said Bill, "is a little room, 10 by 10, with a yard about the same size. The yard is all shut in by a high wall and you can't see a thing but the sky. Every once in a while a bird will fly by, and you get to looking for the birds. They are all you can see."

In the isolation Bill developed an active hostility to the prison officials. He said some of them beat other prisoners frequently, so he kept in training, ready at any time for a fight. He had a little ball and he used to play handball with it against his wall, perform calisthenics, and take other exercise to keep in condition. He was ready to put up a fight for it any time they attacked him, he said.

All that seemed very proper and logical until he went to Sing Sing. Somehow it didn't seem the right tactics there. He could not know, of course, why he had been transferred, but he could assume at first that it was to bring some more dire punishment to bear. Yet there was something about the atmosphere of the place wherein it differed from Dannemora. No one received him with a lecture or a nice neat pledge ready to be signed. They just took him in, that's all, he says. He was made a member of the Welfare League at once, and he began to feel, we learn, like "a friend among friends." The reporter asked him how it felt to be here. Says the account:

"I don't know," he replied, "it's hard to tell you. It's just in the head. You look at things differently. It don't seem like everybody was against you. You feel like you got a chance. Say, it's this way. I never snitched on a man in my life, but if I saw one of the fellows here doing something he oughtn't to do, I'd tell the officers of the league in a minute, because we're all running things and we gotta work together."

But it all seems strange to Bill yet. He was asked where O'Connell was.

"He's out taking his constitutional," he said, and laughed aloud. The idea of a "bad man" taking a constitutional seemed highly humorous to him. He took his first constitutional on Wednesday.

"Yes," repeated Bill, "he's out taking his constitutional. But he's just dreaming. Both of us are dreaming. We just think we are here. We'll wake up soon and find we ain't ever left the isolations at Dannemora."

O'Connell came in shortly. He is a slender, more serious man, fifty-two years old. He has had a more adventurous life than Green, beginning with a good education, but developing into a bank-robber. He was sentenced to Sing Sing in 1889 for robbing two banks in New York City, simply reaching over the cages and lifting packages of money. He escaped from the court-room of General Sessions while awaiting trial, was captured four months later, was confined in Clinton Prison for thirty-two months, and then escaped by walking out of the gates disguised as a painter. Five days later he was shot in the knee by a railroad guard at Plattsburg, identified, and returned to prison. After remaining in the prison hospital ten weeks he tore the plaster-cast off his knee, climbed out of a window, and succeeded in reaching Baltimore, despite his pain and lameness.

O'Connell had "plenty of money salted away," got his hands on it, and sailed for England "like a gentleman." He lived in Europe a free man for some time, and then took $60,000 from the Reichsbank in Frankfort-on-the-Main—lifted it out of a cage. He got out of the bank, but was caught and identified later because, in his Prince Albert coat and high hat, he was conspicuously well drest.

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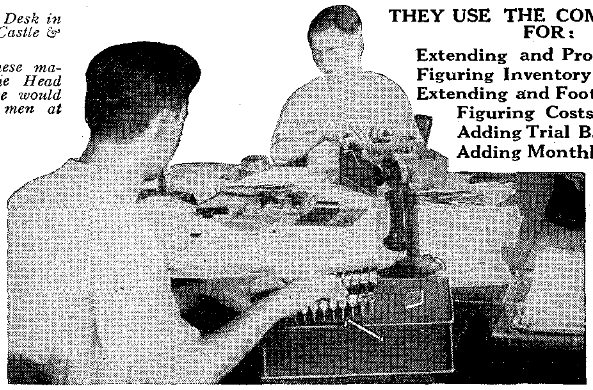
The record was kept. Other machines were tried out. *And the result was the purchase of another Comptometer.*



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O'Connell served thirteen years and a half in German prisons, making many attempts to escape, and his account of prison life in Germany portrays the system there as infinitely worse than the oldest "old system" here. Every day of his incarceration, he said, was one of solitary confinement.

When his time was up in 1906 O'Connell was extradited to America and returned to Clinton. He was discharged in 1911, but two years later he was arrested in Chicago for a bank-robbery in Albany. He swears he never committed the robbery, but his record was against him; he feared conviction as a habitual criminal and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. He was sentenced to five and one-half years, and upon returning to Clinton was put into solitary confinement by the officers, who remembered his previous incarceration.

O'Connell, too, complained of brutality and injustice at Clinton. He is an intelligent man who speaks several languages, is widely read, has a knowledge of things artistic, and seems to have possest elements of refinement. His criticisms, therefore, were keener than Green's and more analytical. He was recorded at Clinton as an "arch-agitator and instigator to riot," but he swore that he had never been vicious.

"The trouble is," he said, "that at Dannemora they don't know a man from a dog. They think we are all dogs. But here they understand human nature and they treat a man like a man. They are practical and understand a fellow here—and, believe me, now that I've got my chance, I'm going to make good."

The two "bad men" certainly seemed human. And they certainly had the point of view that promised success in their new purpose.

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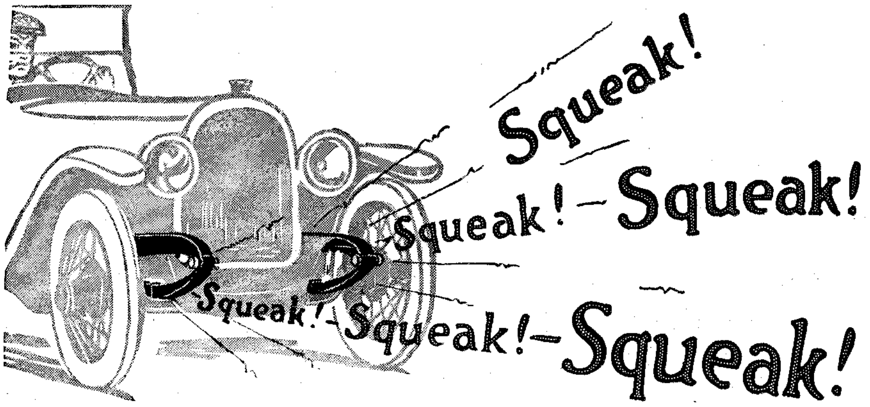
## FILM FANS IN SOUTH AMERICA

CHARLIE CHAPLIN and Mary Pickford are as much at home in the hearts of our South-American cousins as they are in our own. Your little Pepita or Manoel of Brazil begs just as zealously to be taken to the movies on a summer evening as Mary or George of Buffalo or St. Paul—with this very important difference, according to the interests of father, that the South-American prices are far in advance of ours. The people are glad to pay anywhere from forty cents to two dollars for an evening of film fun, and even at that rate the theaters are continuously thronged.

Almost everybody goes to the movies, or, as they are called there, "cinemas." The same crowd of enthusiastic youngsters, of tired parents seeking restful amusement or gripping thrills, will be found in Rio theaters as in the family houses of American cities. But there are several points wherein the administration of these amusement-places differs. William A. Reid, in *The Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union, writes entertainingly of some of the curious features to be found in going to the "cinemas" in the Latin-American countries. He tells us:

In Rio de Janeiro, the best motion-picture theaters do not follow the custom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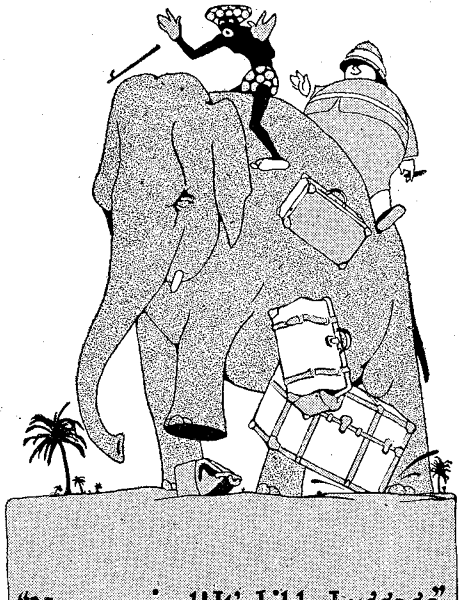

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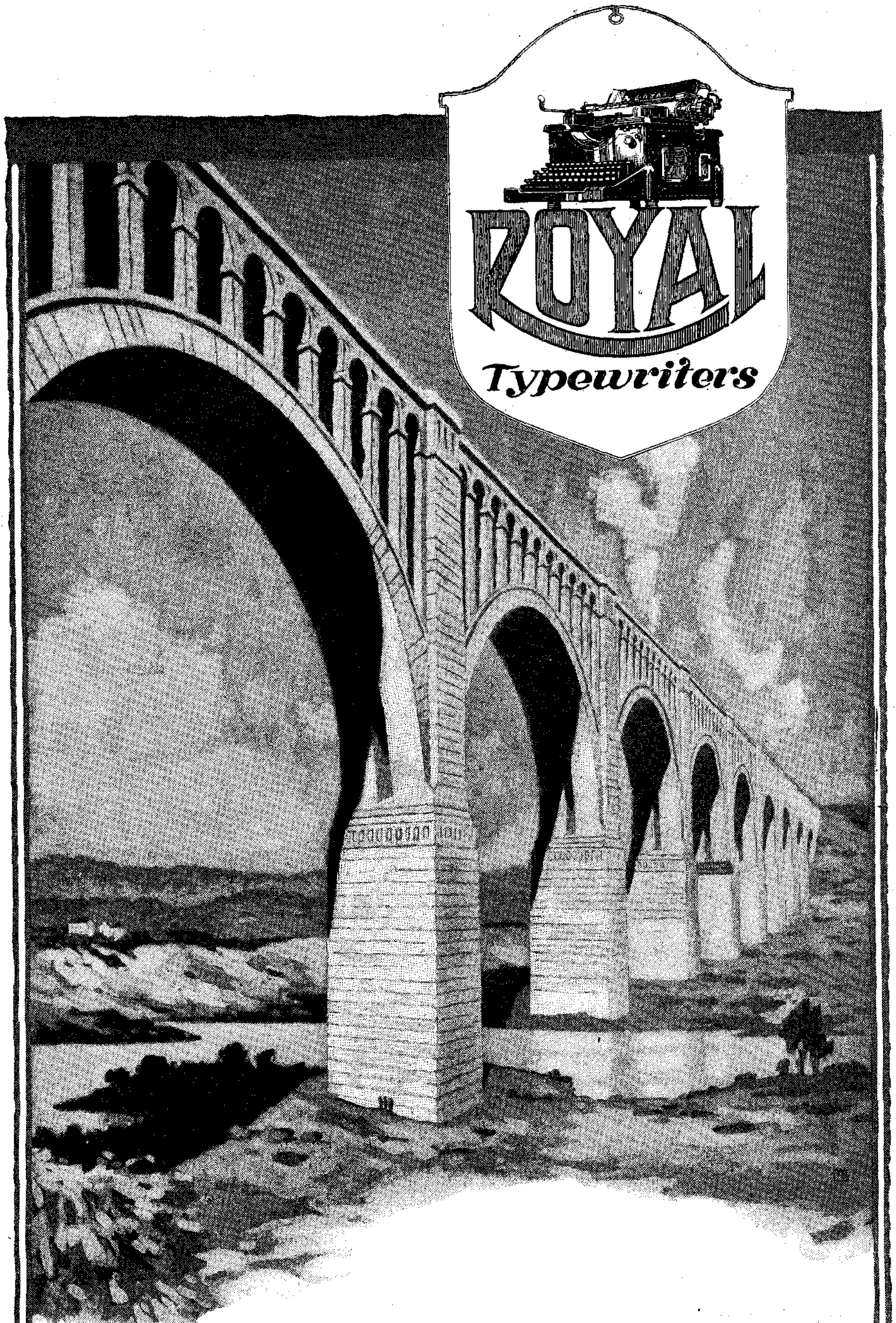
of allowing patrons to drop in and out at will. A film is advertised to begin at a certain hour of the afternoon or evening; at the appointed time, doors are closed, or in most cases a heavy and highly decorated curtain is dropt, and the show in the auditorium begins. A rather novel arrangement is the waiting-lobby immediately in front of the entrance. After purchasing a ticket, the patron enters the lobby or corridor, takes a comfortable seat, and waits until the termination of the first section of the play. While waiting, one may listen to the band of music, which may be heard equally well by those within the lobby or in the theater. At times the crowds become congested, and all the lobby-seats are occupied; in such case the ticket-seller withholds further admissions and the swelling crowd of waiting patrons must remain in the street until seats are available.

In most of the larger cities of South America the motion-picture theaters represent a considerable outlay of capital. If they have not been constructed especially for this class of business, they are in most cases buildings that have been remodeled and modernized, and elegance and attractiveness are leading features. In recent years, some of the finest playhouses have thrown open their doors for moving pictures, a fact that permits the humble citizen to get within the marble palaces of amusement that adorn most South-American capitals. The business, too, has made its way to the smaller town, and even to the hamlet, where the amusement appears to be just as popular as in the great cities, and often forms the only source of diversion. In not a few cases the most attractive place in the growing town is the new building or theater where the "cinema" is shown.

Prices of admission are generally considerably higher than in this country. In Brazil, which is perhaps typical of all the countries, the import duty on films is about $5.50 a pound; for an average motion-picture machine, a duty of $30 must be paid. There are also certain smaller taxes, stamps, brokers' fees, etc., all of which act as a check on more active importations. Admission-fees of twenty-five to seventy-five cents are not uncommon. In a new motion-picture theater in Rosario, Argentina, Mr. Reid says he paid forty-two cents for a ticket, which was good for only an ordinary seat, a box-seat in the same house being quoted at $1.27 in addition to the general admission. In other cities, the ordinary admission is from fifteen cents up, and nowhere was the price as low as five cents.

But there are also more practical uses for the moving picture, which the Argentine Government, for one, has recognized and put to work to its own advantage. This is in the Immigration Bureau at Buenos Aires. In normal times, under ordinary conditions, the country receives about 1,000 immigrants a day. It is often necessary to keep these hosts for a week or two at a government immigrant hotel, until suitable destinations are chosen for them and the formalities attending their admission are concluded.

The authorities are anxious to give their guests a taste of the country, and a favorable impression as well, so they have found it a very good plan to entertain them with a



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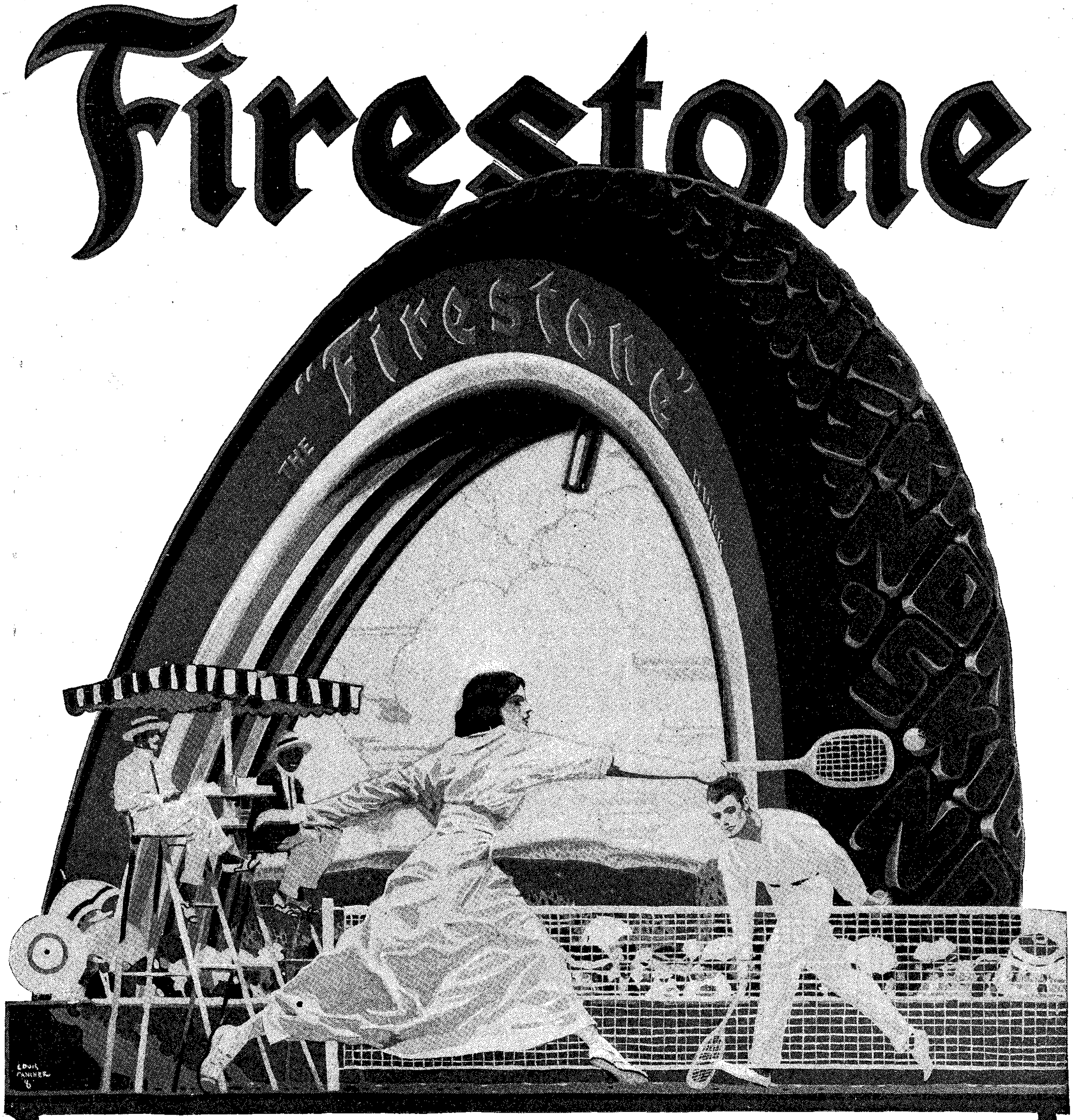

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A set of Firestone Tires doubles your motoring pleasure and is a mighty stroke towards most miles per dollar in car and tire upkeep. Firestones are tires of brawn, balance and beauty, backed by an organization of specialists whose watchword is "Service to the Motoring Public." Let your dealer serve you.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
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series of motion-pictures showing various phases of national life. Instruction is also afforded to the newcomers in the agricultural activities of the Republic, and a large amount of general information which they should have is thus imparted to them. The report goes on:

> Another innovation was where a leading church in the Argentine capital had installed a good moving-picture outfit. It was operated at frequent intervals, showing mainly educational and religious subjects, and "judging by the immense gathering of children clamoring for admission, which was free, the innovation was popular, and the young minds were receiving lessons and uplift stories that were never forgotten."

## FRENCH NEWSBOYS IN THE WAR

IN peace the Parisian newsboy presented a curious spectacle to the average tourist, for, with his quick, nervous motions and his ready wit, he was a distinct adjunct to the street-ensemble. But now that the war is on, the newsboy seems to have vanished—his place has been taken by women, old men, or younger boys; for the paper-boy was usually a youth in the glow of young manhood, not, as in America, an urchin. They have all gone to the front now, or at least 99 per cent. of them have, for we are told in the New York *Herald* that where there were 10,000 of them to be found on the Parisian thoroughfares before the war broke out, there are probably less than 100 there to-day. And, according to the report, they are covering themselves with glory in the conflict. We are told of the newsboy:

> The Paris newsboy of the days before the war was a character of international reputation. He shared with the Dublin jaunting-car driver the reputation of being a bright wit and having a keen, rapierlike gift of repartee.
>
> Nowhere else in the world had those of their class the same methods or the same "allure" as in Paris. As fresh editions came off the presses the newsboy moved swiftly along the streets, neck stretched forward, muffle or necktie streaming behind, announcing—not shouting—in the hoarse throaty voice of the Paris lower classes, the name of a paper and the fact of its recent appearance. He never stopt to offer his wares, but seemed always to be going somewhere in a hurry. The onlooker was imprest with the seriousness of these healthy young men going by as if on an important mission. Surely they must be burdened with news of vital moment. It would be a privilege to induce one of them to stop long enough to part with a sample of his precious load. It was in this spirit that one bought a newspaper.
>
> Morning and evening the newsboys, in the districts where double-deck street-cars and buses passed, carried a pole with niches at the top and neatly folded newspapers inserted in them. The pole was passed along the upper rail of the car or bus and the buyer on top selected his paper and dropt his coin in a little can also attached to the pole.
>
> Between editions the newsboys sold sheet-music and songs or guides of Paris, racing cards or programs of sporting events. Their progress through the streets while engaged in this work was at a more leisurely pace than when they were selling the newspapers, and it was then also that their gay humor and wit were brought into play.
>
> Satirical remarks regarding political topics of the hour enlivened their arguments in favor of the songs or other merchandise they had for sale, and any passer-by who was eager to break a lance with a Paris *camelot* was cheerfully afforded his opportunity. The vender invariably had the last laugh, usually because he did not force the pace but took the bantering in a modest way.
>
> Most of these venders are now in the army. Some have died for their country; others have been awarded the highest military decorations of the Republic. The colonel of a regiment of infantry recently said to Mr. Jean de Bonnefon, who repeats it in the Paris Journal:
>
> "I have many Paris newsboys and street venders among my men. I do not know of any better soldiers. They keep the laugh on their lips in the presence of danger. They never cease to joke even under machine-gun fire. They communicate to their companions that courage without sadness which knows how to accomplish wonders."
>
> Americans who visited Paris frequently knew by name the chief newsboys in the main sections of the grand boulevards and in the Latin Quarter. Indeed, these were almost of national notoriety and their names often appeared in the newspapers.
>
> Thus Charlot was known to hundreds of Americans as "big Charlot," who operated between the Rue de Richelieu and the Madeleine. Long and thin, seeming oddly built, with badly adjusted bones, Charlot, with his wide forehead, his mocking nose, and his bright little eyes, used to glide among the tables of the cafés on the boulevards with an agility so great that the head waiters never were able to catch up with him to admonish him to leave. The newspaper Charlot had for sale was always "the last."

We are told by Mr. de Bonnefon, who has taken pains to compile a list of the honors won by the better-known among the newsboys in the war, that Charlot was early advanced to be a corporal in an infantry regiment. In private life he was known as Charles Jacques Dupont, and as such his honors came to him. In an attack on a German trench, we learn, he carried his comrades along with him and drove out the trench-holders, who, however, when they retired, poured out upon the Gallic offensive, a flood of liquid fire. The account states:

> Charlot fell, mortally wounded, shouting: "Go on, men! They can't stop Parisians with mere syringes or sprayers!"
>
> Charlot is honored in the annals of the French army with the following citation:
>
> "Of a courage ready for any test, he offered himself unceasingly for dangerous missions. He was burned by liquid fire, but he encouraged his comrades to go on while he himself was writhing in the tortures of his last agony."
>
> In the neighborhood of the Café Américan the street vender Joseph Lafond made a specialty of selling, in his spare moments, watches apparently worth twenty francs

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK

# Temperature-Retaining Vessels That Add to the Joys of Living

For the small expenditure involved there is probably nothing that will contribute more to pleasure and comfort than one or more of these HOTAKOLD Vacuum Vessels.

## A Household Convenience

Cups for bottles with detached handles. When desired, pint bottles are furnished with two cups and quarts with four cups.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 113. | Pint with 1 cup, | $2.25 |
| No. 1113. | Pint with 2 cups, | 2.50 |
| No. 123. | Quart with 1 cup, | 3.25 |
| No. 3123. | Quart with 4 cups, | 4.00 |
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Nickel Plated and Enameled.

A HOTAKOLD Bottle keeps coffee or tea hot for 24 hours, and retains all of the aroma. Keeps ice water, lemonade or milk cold from 48 to 72 hours. Do not be without the convenience of one of these HOTAKOLD Bottles.

## The Ever-Ready Cool Drink

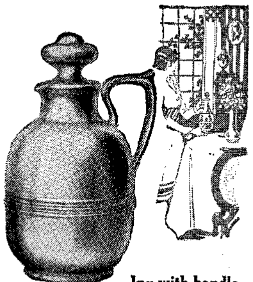
A HOTAKOLD Carafe has dozens of uses. Always a cool drink ready—saves the ice supply and many steps; keeps cold water convenient at night.

No. 322. Carafe, Quart size, Nickel Plate, $4.50

Supplied in a variety of finishes in Pints, Quarts and 3-Pint sizes, $3.50 to $7.50

The carafe was originated by us. We made the first one ever used in hotel service, and the carafe is now in regular use in all of the best hotels. Look for the trade-mark.

## For the Woman Who Likes the Little Refinements



Jug with handle, Nickel Plated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 412. | 1 Pint . . | $4.00 |
| No. 422. | 2 Pints . | 4.75 |

This jug with handle is an ornament to buffet or serving table and adds a little touch of distinctiveness to the serving of light refreshments.

You can purchase HOTAKOLD vessels at hardware, drug, housefurnishing and jewelry stores. The name HOTAKOLD assures quality—do not confuse it with that of any other vacuum goods. On request we will send booklet No. 3-K, describing full line.

**VACUUM SPECIALTY COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.**

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO. *Distributors*

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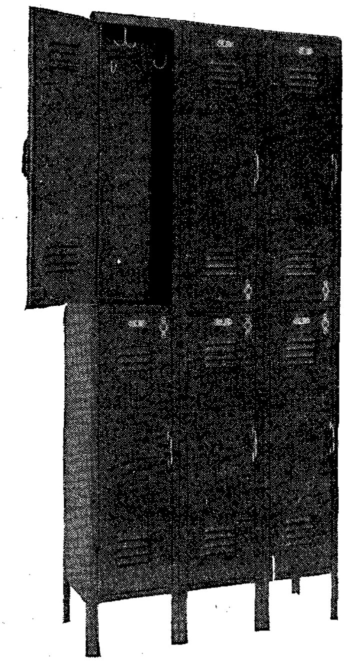

A moderate investment in Durand Steel Lockers will mean to your factory *additional fire protection, orderliness and cleanliness, saving in space and better satisfied workmen.*

Durand Steel Lockers are designed for appearance, economy of space, strength, convenience and sanitation. They are made of finest steel and finished with best enamel. Standardized manufacture keeps their cost low.

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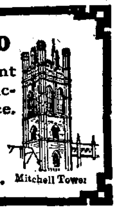

Mitchell Tower

for the trivial sum of two francs. Many Americans bought these watches more to accommodate the pleasant vender than for any eagerness to acquire the merchandise. Lafond also amused the Americans because he had special wares which he said were "for sale to Germans only." These were booklets, cards, and illustrated matter of an innocent kind, which were passed off, with much mystery and at a high price, on persons looking for reading material of a dubious kind.

The Americans and others used to take great pleasure in watching Lafond perpetrate what he considered almost a patriotic duty in "putting one over" on German tourists. Occasionally an American was mistaken for a German and Lafond sometimes saw the laugh turned against himself.

At present Lafond is one of the army experts in all that belongs to the construction and the throwing of hand-grenades. He has already obtained the following mention in army orders:

"At the front since the beginning of the war, he has shown an enthusiasm and a courage above all praise. Wounded by a grenade, he did not cease shouting to his comrades, 'It does not hurt! Go ahead! I shall come back.' He did go back after two days, altho he had not been completely cured."

One of the best known of the bicycle corps of news-venders was Rougier. He now has the War Cross and the following mention: "An intelligent and skilful agent, he has constantly transmitted orders, even under the most destructive artillery fire."

On the famous Boulevard Saint Michel, in the Latin Quarter, the best-known newsboy was Legrand. To use his widow's expression, "He was a vender and he sold his life to the Germans, but at a very high price." An army order of the day carried the following glorious mention of Legrand:

"Soldier of the greatest courage and most intense energy. During the capture of a trench he refused to surrender to five Germans who surrounded him. He killed three of them before falling mortally wounded."

Legrand leaves a boy six years old, who will not, however, sell newspapers, for his education is assured by the charity of a wealthy lady who has made a specialty of providing for the relatives of news-venders who distinguished themselves in the war.

Liépard, another noted news-vender, lay wounded for six hours under a heap of dead bodies. When comrades pulled out his short, stocky, athletic body they asked him, "Why did you not force yourself loose?" Liépard gave this remarkably touching answer: "I was afraid to hurt any one by moving, in case all those who were on top of me were not dead."

A tale is also told of another *camelot* who used to sell, when he was not dispensing newspapers, varied remedies for the removal of foot troubles. He went off to the front in the early days, and the report disposes of him with the short but pregnant detail, that he died with a cry of encouragement to his comrades, who "had been afflicted by heavy losses." So dies a hero. And again, from the account we gather:

Charles Louis was a leader under whom several squads of newsboys operated in Paris for the purpose of handling advertising matter during the intervals between selling newspapers. He is now a sergeant and proud of the following mention in an order of the division to which he belongs:

"His attitude under fire was magnificent, his courage worthy of the highest praise. He expends his energies without the slightest reserve and with an ardor which is the best kind of an encouragement for all."

The newsboy Jail had been caught in a group of Germans. He broke himself loose with the butt of his rifle, shouting: "I am accustomed to crowds! I saw bigger ones than this at the gate of the Paris Exposition and even in other countries!" An order of the day adds the following mention: "Altho wounded, he refused to allow himself to be treated, and he continued to give an example of courage until the engagement was ended."

Another newsboy, back in Paris, wounded, said to Mr. de Bonnefon: "Please do not mention me. Why should any individual be named? All have more courage than any individual." The Paris newspapers, however, insist that some of the noted newsboys be given all credit for their brilliant deeds in war and that they be made known by name.

## WORDS BORN OUT OF CONFLICTS

EVERY war brings into use at least one new word, if it is only a term connected with the home life of the enemy nation. Relations with our Spanish-American neighbors, peaceful and military, gave us such terms as "gringo" and "locoed." The Boer War produced "khaki," and out of the present conflict the British comic papers have acquired "strafing." In *Answers* (London) is a short résumé of some of the curious new words which war has brought into the language. For instance, we get:

"Kultur" is a word which has found its way into the English language. Everybody seems to know that there is a difference between "culture" and "kultur"—and a difference not merely of spelling.

Britain's sixteenth-century war with Spain was responsible for several words being added to the language. "Embargo" and "contraband" are two of them, while to our campaigns in the Low Countries we are indebted for such words as "freebooter," "furlough," "cashier," "sconce," and "domineer."

"Forlorn hope" is a military phrase borrowed from the Dutch "verloren hoop," hoop meaning troop, and altho "comrade" is a Spanish word, it came to us through the soldiers who fought in the Low Countries.

The word "khaki" was not used in the way it is to-day until the Boer War. The term "die-hards" came to us from the Battle of Albuera in 1811, when Colonel Inglis, addressing his men, cried: "Die hard, my lads; die hard!"

The term "free-lance," now meaning a literary man who is in no one's employ, is a relic of the Crusaders, when companies of knights roved from place to place, offering their services to any one who would pay for them.

And not only out of international conflicts come new terms, but every American political campaign struggle produces new additions to the national vocabulary. A popular and extremely individual ex-Presi-

Cadillac
Standard of the World

# The Man and the Motor Car

## Judge the Cadillac by this Criterion

THE qualities you admire in a man——are they not also the things you most admire in a motor car?

When we speak with deep affection of a friend, we say of him that he is "always the same."

And what is there that pleases us more than this constancy in a motor car, year after year?

A friend who is always the same, and a car that is always the same—they are both valued because they never disappoint our needs, no matter how much nor how often we call upon them.

Character in a man, and character in a motor car—both are the product of principles deeply embedded.

Character in the man, expresses itself in conduct unswervingly true—under every circumstance and condition.

Character in the car, expresses itself in performance—equal to every emergency and satisfying in every conceivable situation.

We admire a man of quick decision—a man who never fumes and frets, but goes straight to the root of a decision.

We admire a car which is instantaneous in action—which does not halt nor hesitate, but does what it has to do, decisively, and without a moment's delay.

We admire power, and especially control of power, in a man—and we admire it above all else, in a motor car.

We admire the man whom we know to be possessed of reserve power—and we admire a motor car which always has power to spare, for heroic occasions.

We admire the strong man who makes no show of his strength—and we admire the car which gives no sound or sign of strain, or stress, or labor.

We admire a man who is quietly effective—and how we admire a car that is quietly effective!

We admire a man who wears the outer marks of good breeding—and we admire a car whose appearance bespeaks its quality.

The analogy could go on indefinitely.

It is interesting for one reason.

It indicates how much of themselves, men can build into motor cars.

A motor car rarely rises above the motives of its manufacturer.

The integrity of a car is measured by the integrity of those who build it.

If it is the product of high ideals and rare ability, it will express them both in performance and in length of life

As you would inquire into the record and the ancestry of a man seeking your friendship—so it is well to inquire into the antecedents of a motor car seeking your favor.

---

The Type-55 Cadillac will be available with a complete variety of body styles, as follows: SEVEN PASSENGER, PHAETON, ROADSTER and CLUB ROADSTER, $2080. CONVERTIBLE STYLES: SEVEN PASSENGER, $2675; VICTORIA, $2550. ENCLOSED CARS: COUPE, $2800; BROUGHAM, $2950; LIMOUSINE, $3600; LANDAULET, $3750; IMPERIAL, $3750. Prices include standard equipment, F. O. B. Detroit. Prices are subject to advance without notice.

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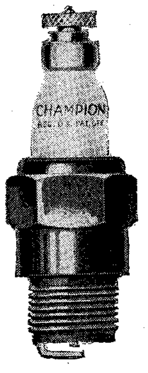

½ inch ⅞-18 Metric
Price $1.25

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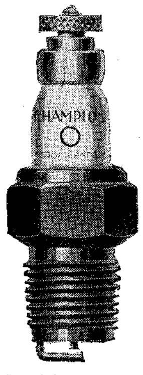

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**Champion**
"TOLEDO MADE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD'S TRADE"
Dependable Spark Plugs

Among cars of more than 100 inch wheelbase the Willys-Overland output is the largest in the world.

Tremendous output necessitates the use of equipment that is uniformly dependable—Overlands and Willys-Knights are Champion equipped.

The uniform dependability which led The Willys-Overland Company to equip its cars with Champions should also influence you to demand Champions when you replace the plugs in your Overland or Willys-Knight car.

See that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain, not merely on the box.

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In this new book he deals with phrases for Talkers, The Speaking Voice, How to Tell a Story, Talking on Salesmanship, Men and Mannerisms, How to Speak in Public, Practical Hints for Speakers, The Dramatic Element, Conversation, Preaching, Care of Throat, etc., etc.

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*Just Published*

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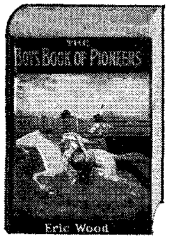
**By ERIC WOOD**



Stirring true stories of the great adventurers in the forefront of civilization, Mungo Park, Livingstone, Amundsen, Peary, and a host of others. Histories of brave deeds that will thrill the heart of every real boy like a trumpet call. Tells of Trappers as Pioneers, the Discovery of the Nile, Stanley's Congo Journey, Pioneers of the Air, The Railroad Man as a Pioneer, Pioneers of Liberty such as John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, the Discovery of the Poles, a Woman's Journey to Lassa, etc. Just the book to implant ideals of courage and manliness in the heart of your boy.

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Look for the Yellow Label
Witt's Can and Pail

Witt's
Witt's

**This is what it means:**

**DURABILITY.** Made of heavy galvanized, rust-proof steel, with deep corrugations that are 29 times *stronger than plain* steel, Witt's outlasts two ordinary cans.

**SANITATION.** Special tight-fitting lid seals can as effectually as vault. Odors and garbage kept *in*—flies and dogs kept *out*. Always neat.

Three sizes each of can and pail. **Write for booklet** and name of Witt Dealer in your town. Learn what others think of the Witt.

**THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. D, Cincinnati, O.**

dent with a facility at turning phrases is alone responsible for dozens of new expressions in our daily converse. Who has not heard of "pussy-footing," or who has not consigned a neighbor to the "Ananias Club"? In the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paragrapher assembles a series of cuff-notes on new words which the press had learned from Presidential campaigns. He gives us:

> One new word which this political campaign is sure to preserve is "pacifist." Editor George Harvey's magazine spells it two ways in one article—"pacifist" and "pacificist." Neither word appears in the Standard, Century, or Murray's dictionary. Noah Webster and Dr. Johnson never heard of them.
>
> "Pacifist" made its bow before the political campaign opened, but we may credit it as a part of our current political vocabulary.
>
> "Bull Moose" was born in the 1912 campaign, and "Mugwump" was the child of 1884, when many Republicans deserted Blaine for Cleveland.
>
> A "barrel," meaning a barrelful of money, came in during the Hayes-Tilden battle, and was the Republican way of referring to "Sammy" Tilden's free use of coin for election purposes.
>
> "Boodle" meant a somewhat different kind of money—the sort Tammany aldermen got in the days of the Tweed ring. Cartoonist "Tom" Nast made that word stick.
>
> How quickly the author of things becomes an unknown! Who first used "pacifist"? It came since the war started and we all know what it means—one who prefers peace at any price. But who coined the word?
>
> Nobody knows who invented the epithet "copperhead," as applied to Northern men who sympathized with the South during the Civil War. The origin of nearly all other political terms of that stamp is unknown. Aaron Burr first used the expression "a political machine."
>
> Because old-time political speakers sometimes stood upon the stumps of trees, the words "stump speech" and "stumping" came into use, but we don't know what writer first used them in that sense.
>
> In the spring of 1880, a reporter out at Mansfield, Ohio, asked Colonel Moulton, who was John Sherman's brother-in-law, what the latter was doing. Sherman was in a field laying rails upon a fence. "Why," said Moulton, "he is mending his fences." Since then "mending fences" has had a distinct political meaning.
>
> Seventy years ago "Locofocos" was a general name applied to Democrats by the Whigs. A party of Tammany men had met to protest against certain bank privileges, and when the gas was turned out they lighted locofoco matches. From that incident grew the political epithet.
>
> We borrowed "jingo" from England. It originated during the war between Turkey and Russia, when British feeling was all for the Turk. A popular song of the day had this refrain:
>
> We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've
> got the money, too.
>
> After that a "jingo" was a belligerently inclined person who indulged in bluster respecting a foreign country.
>
> Ex-President Van Buren's followers in

1844 were labeled "barn-burners." A farmer had set fire to his barn to kill the rats in it, which policy Van Buren's enemies said he was pursuing. "Hunkers" were the other faction, who opposed that political disciple of Jackson.

Owing to their friendship for the slaves, political followers of W. H. Seward were dubbed "woolly-heads."

We still employ the word "carpet-bagger," but nobody knows who coined the phrase. It was first applied to Northern men who went South after the War, and it became a term of reproach.

An even more recent and still more picturesque expression was "bloody shirt." It was an epithet hurled by Democrats during the '70s at the Republicans who kept alive in political speeches issues of the war. "Waving the bloody shirt" was a common term in Democratic newspapers of that day.

"Hyphenates" is another word with a new and deep meaning. It will be yoked with "pacifist" during the campaign.

Conservative Republicans like Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles called Grant, Thaddeus Stevens, and the dominant ring of Republicans "Radicals," while in the 1880 campaign Grant's adherents were styled "Stalwarts."

When W. J. Bryan was first a candidate for President, twenty years ago, many Eastern Democrats refused to support his free-silver theories. They were then labeled "goldbugs."

During Washington's first term as President, Jefferson's friends suggested that Vice-President Adams be called "His Superfluous Excellency." They seem to have got wise to Vice-Presidents early in the national game.

---

### FUTURE RULERS IN THEIR PLAYROOMS

PARAPHRASING the famous saying about Russians, one might safely say that if you scratch a prince, you will find a peasant boy. For when they are in their childhood, kept close to the nursery, the majority of those destined to rule millions are just like any other youths of their age, full of fun and mischief.

In Germany, however, where they do things a little differently, the young princes are reared in a different manner. They are taught from the start that they are to be great military heroes, and powerful rulers, and their training is used to fit them for their inevitable futures. We all recall the tale of how the Prussian King took the young Prince Frederick, afterward Frederick the Great, disciplined him out of all the softening French influences to which he had succumbed, took away his pretty verses and his beloved flute, and made him into a machine—a sacrifice to Prussian dreams of militarism. And afterward he became the greatest warrior that Germany had ever produced. Perhaps a parallel to this can be found in many a German royal nursery to-day.

A contributor to the Washington *Star* recently interviewed the French tutor of some of the German princes, and from him

DB

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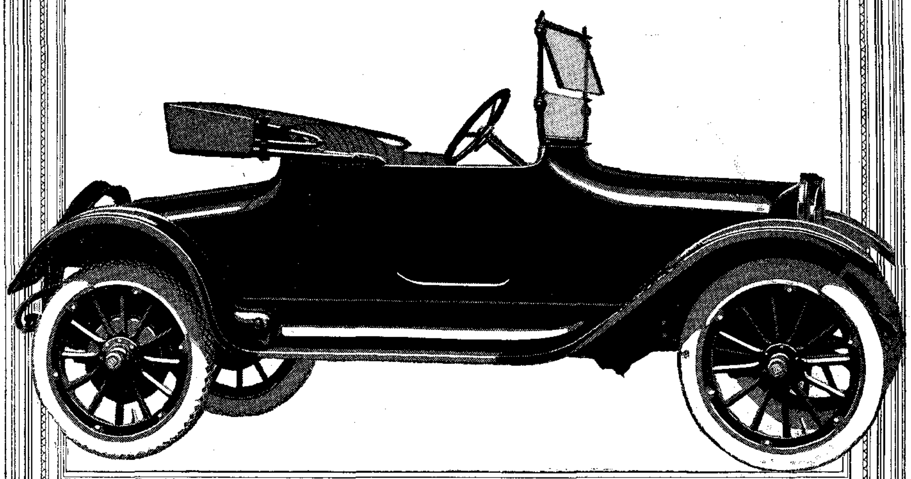

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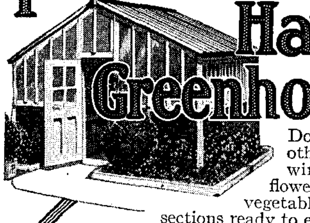

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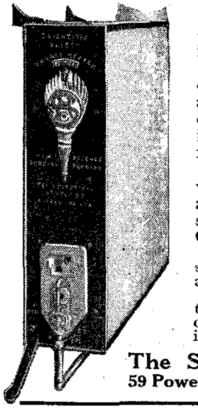

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he gained a curiously accurate insight into the private life of these imperial scions. What a picture we get of the military atmosphere of the court, as we are told:

> Trained to command, trained to obey.
>
> One is the future King of Saxony, Crown Prince George. The two others are his younger brothers, Princes Frederic and Ernest.
>
> "When the boys started, in the morning, for Dresden, where, daily, they attended a special class with eight noble little Saxons of their own age, the palace-guard presented arms, the officer saluted, the trumpets blew, and the three boy princes gravely touched their hats, their eyes fixt on the soldiers, looking the soldiers squarely in the eyes.
>
> Trained up from childhood to dominate men!
>
> "In the Dresden study-hall their professors commanded, as in a barracks: 'Sit!'—'Stand!'—'Eyes front!'—'Break ranks!' The high-born youths obeyed like jumping-jacks."
>
> Here are boys born to command with an iron hand. They are too young to be killed in the war, but are growing up in the conflagration—thrust, against all expectations, into national mourning, losses, disappointments, trials, and discontent. How will they win out?
>
> The three Saxon boys were frank, brave, diligent, and intelligent. But they had a cultivated idea for domination and their own importance. Balignac, their tutor, gave them as a composition-subject: "Tell what you saw at Cannes, on the French Riviera, at the wedding of your uncle, John George." Crown Prince George saw the sea, sky, mountains, fig- and orange-trees, "full of tempting fruits," the first French fort at Antibes, and a French infantry company doing exercises. "If, some day, a German war-ship should come before those fortifications," he wrote, "it would easily destroy them."
>
> Crown Prince George was thirteen years old at that time. In his composition he remembered the names and titles of all the French dignitaries he met at Cannes, from Mr. Joly, prefect of the Maritime Alps, to the bishop, Monsignor Chapon. "We went amid the applause of the French population," he wrote tranquilly. "At the wedding-dinner I had on my right the prefect." Even when they entered a grocery-store to buy chocolate "the grocer guessed immediately who we were, and proudly showed me his uniform of fire-brigade lieutenant."

When they are at home, we learn, they have the palace park divided into three domains, where each is a ruler. George claims the largest, as he is the eldest, and the next in size falls to Frederic. Ernest has only a small, weak territory, forever in danger of being overrun by the stronger neighbors—very like certain European lands—altho Ernest is not particularly apprehensive. We are given the reason:

> "My future is on the ocean," explained Ernest.
>
> The Kaiser himself had given him the idea—younger brothers, among Germanic princes, should enter the Imperial navy. So, the Kaiser, on the boy's birthday, sent him magnificent toy models and albums of war-ships. "With German docility, little Ernest studied the specifications and dreamed only of sea-combats," says Balignac.
>
> "My fleet is organized, Monsieur," he said one day. The tutor found the play-room floor covered with dreadnoughts, cruisers and what-not, and, as he found no immediate reply to make to the ten-year-old prince, his silence was mistaken for criticism. "Ah," said Ernest, "you judge that I have not enough submarines? Perhaps you're right. I'll think about it," and, as Christmas eve was shortly due, when all good little Saxons write letters to the little Jesus, he wrote briefly: "Little Jesus, I want submarines.—Prince Ernest, Duke of Saxony."
>
> It was probably about this time that little Prince Peter of Greece appeared on the scene—if the anecdote be true, which I can not guarantee, as Balignac does not recall it, altho he must have been there. Youngest of them all, little Peter, altho pure Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg by his father, inherits the Bonaparte genius by his mother, and is as smart as a steel trap.
>
> "You need submarines," he said to Prince Ernest. "I can get them for you, but you must lend me some dreadnoughts in return."
>
> Sure enough, in ten minutes the little son of Marie Bonaparte returned with six toy submarines which he had bought on the Paris boulevard while on visit, only a week previously, to his grandfather, Prince Roland. They were tin, cheap stuff in comparison with Saxon-Prussian dreadnoughts, but they were smart with new paint, and "it's their works which count," said little Peter. Studious Prince Ernest willingly traded dreadnoughts for submarines, and began to maneuver.
>
> "Where's your cannons?" inquired Peter. "Why, they're pop-guns. Here's my cannon—a real dreadnought cannon!" and he fetched out a compress-air shooter, utilizing solid rubber balls.
>
> Bang! Bang! The tin submarines got knocked about in a brief battle, Saxon cruisers lost their smoke-stacks, Saxon dreadnoughts rolled upon their sides beneath superior artillery. The Greek flagship was everywhere. And as Prince Ernest, being the elder and anxious to keep his dignity, explained the facts to his uncle, Prince John George who happened to look into the playroom: "Peter's got a cannon out of all proportion!" the King's brother, who is a grown man and a Saxon general, replied: "Hum, hum; why didn't you have one?" And, looking with kindly approval on the destruction, he concluded, meditatively, "Cannon out of all proportion seem a good thing!"
>
> Did he meditate it? The story—not guaranteed—is supposed to have happened four or five years ago, so would it not be queer if little Peter's Napoleonic strategy had something to do with Imperial Germany's notable increase of giant artillery in the two years which preceded the war?
>
> Later, they took away Prince Ernest's war-ships from him, in spite of the Kaiser's wishes. "Gentlemen," said Baron O'Byrn to the instructors and tutors, "it is desired that Prince Ernest forget his marine passion. Saxony is an inland country, and the King wishes his three sons to occupy high directing positions at home. The lackeys have been ordered discreetly to remove the toy ships from the playroom and the Kaiser's albums from the bookshelves."

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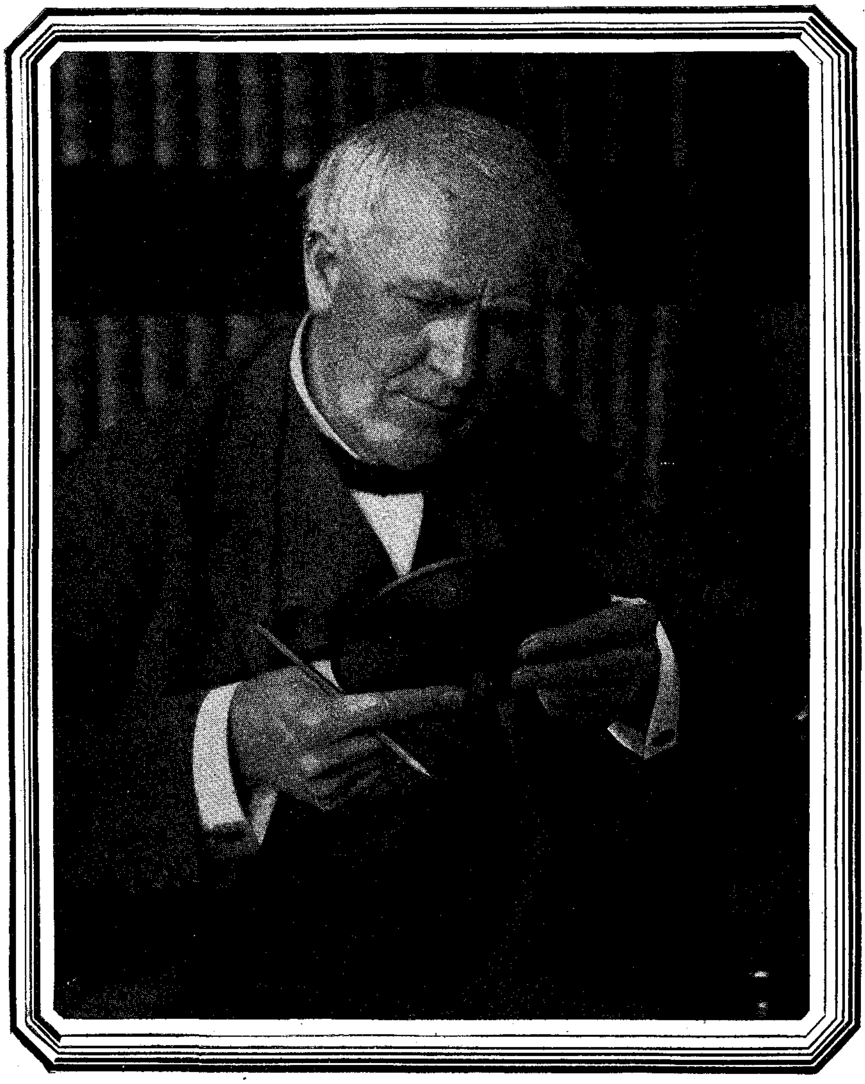

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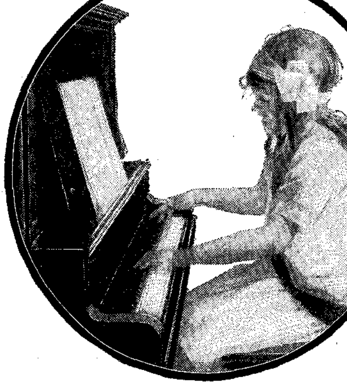

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OFFICER—"Much?"

EMIGRANT—"A shovelful at a time."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Too Devoted.**—"Have you been studying science of the efficiency?"

"Yes; had to quit reading about it. Got so interested that I found it was interfering with my regular work."—*Washington Star.*

**Optimistic Interpretation.**—"You have been accused of being a prevaricator."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "that sounds hopeful. The fact that they selected so delicate a word indicates that somebody is afraid of me."—*Washington Star.*

**A Devout Wish.**—MACQUIRK—"Yes, sir, my wife always finds something to harp on."

MACSHIRK—"I hope mine does, too."

MACQUIRK—"What makes you say you hope she does?"

MACSHIRK—"She's dead."—*London Opinion.*

**Unprofitable.**—A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep as small a cow as that?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

**The Real One.**—A lady employing a colored man asked him his name. "Mah name is Poe, ma'am."

"Poe? Perhaps some of your family worked for Edgar Allan Poe."

The man's eyes opened with great surprize. "Why," he gasped, pointing a dusky forefinger to himself, "why, Ah am Edgar Allan Poe."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

**With Due Allowances.**—It happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there, watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George!" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."—*Kansas City Journal.*

**Suspicious.**—As Widow Watts bent industriously over her wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head, and asked:

"You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?"—*Tit-Bits.*

# The Assistant who was Never Hired

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Some time ago these prominent makers of overalls were about to hire an extra bookkeeper.

The accounting department was overworked; month by month the bookkeeping load became heavier as sales and production mounted.

All the troubles of pen-and-ink methods were experienced—long hours, delayed trial balances, late statements and figure errors.

### *But the Assistant was Never Hired*

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The first month's work was a revelation. The inexperienced operator had no trouble in taking care of each day's postings *that day*. The trial balance was obtained in an hour and a half. Customers' statements were ready for the mail on the first day of the month—neatly printed—legible—accurate. By the old pen-and-ink method it took two days to make out the statements, and errors were frequent.

It has been the same every month since. The Burroughs has done more than save that assistant's salary. It carries the heaviest part of the bookkeeping load. It has established a desire for accuracy in every department of the business, and today factory as well as office records, bank deposit slips, daily sales recapitulations, ledgers and statements are all handled on Burroughs Machines.

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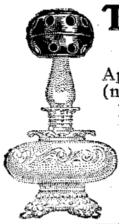

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**Welcome This Time.**—Wife (2 A.M.)—"John, there's a burglar down-stairs!"

Political Candidate—"Go down, and entertain him. To-morrow's election!"—*Puck.*

---

**Accuracy.**—Irate Father—"It's astonishing, Richard, how much money you need."

Son—"I don't need it, father; it's the hotel-keepers, the tailors, and the taxicab men."—*Tit-Bits.*

---

**Gold Cure Suggested.**—In another column we reproduce an article by Theodore H. Price, editor of "Commerce and Finance," on "If England Sushpends Specie Payment." It is of profound significance.—*New York Evening Mail.*

---

**Why She Wanted It.**—"Algy, I want you to buy me a book."

"I am glad you are becoming literary, my dear."

"Fudge! This article says one way to acquire a good carriage is to practise balancing a book on your head."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

---

**Expert Diagnosis.**—The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has eaten too much watermelon."

"Oh, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich t'ing as too much watahmillion. Dat niggah jus' ain' got 'nough stomach."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

---

**At the French Tribunal.**—Doctor—"Why were you rejected?"

Applicant (smiling)—"For imbecility."

"What do you do for a living?"

"Nothing; I have an income of sixty thousand francs."

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"What does your wife do?"

"Nothing; she is richer than I."

"You are no imbecile. Passed for general service."—*London Daily News.*

---

**Passing Muster.**—"I can," said the bashful young man to the director of the film company, "swim, dive, run an auto, fly an aeroplane, fence, box, shoot, ride a horse, run a motor-boat, play golf, fight, make love, fall off cliffs, rescue heroines, play football, die naturally, and kiss a girl."

"But," interrupted the famous director, "can you *act?*"

"Alas!" muttered the would-be screen hero, "I never thought of *that.*"

"Engaged," growled the director, and another screen star was born.—*Life.*

---

**"A Soft Answer, etc."**—Mrs. Newcomb—"Good morning. Is this Miss Wise's private academy?"

Mrs. Binks (hotly)—"No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children."

Mrs. Newcomb (hastily)—"Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so educated and scholarly and—and refined, you know."

Mrs. Binks (genially)—"Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is."—*Tit-Bits.*

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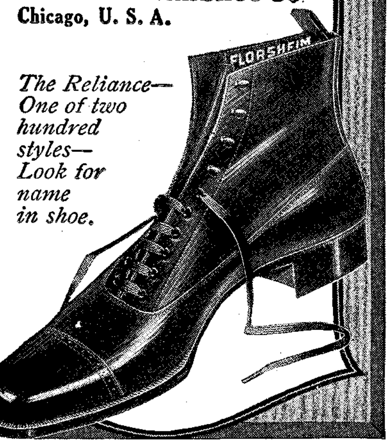

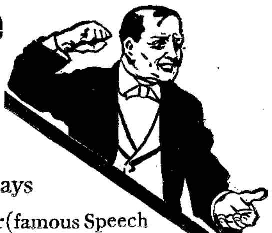

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**Not Uncommon.**—" Bliggins says he's a cynic."

" He isn't," replied Miss Cayenne. " He is one of those people who say disagreeable things and try to make believe they think them funny."—*Washington Star.*

**Indoor Sports.**—Pater—" Who is making that infernal jangle on the piano? "

Mater—" That's Constance at her exercise."

Pater—" Well, for Heaven's sake, tell her to get her exercise some other way."—*Boston Transcript.*

**100 Per Cent Saved.**—Salesman—" Yes, lady; we sold these shirt-waists for $2 each last week, but for this sale we make a reduction of 50 per cent. The price is now only $1.98."

Lady—" Well, that's good news. I'll take two of them."—*Life.*

**Not His Concern.**—" Tom," said a rector to a lad who was picking mushrooms in the rectory-fields, " beware of picking a toadstool instead of a mushroom; they are easy to confuse."

" That be all roight, sur, that be ! " said the urchin; " us bain't a-goin' to eat 'em ourselves—they're goin' to market."—*Tit-Bits.*

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

## "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.,

For October 1, 1916.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary............in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. W. Wagnalls, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the President of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of The Literary Digest, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

*Publisher*, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N. Y. City.
*Editor*, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
*Managing Editor*, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
*Business Managers*, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J. and Scott, Lida F., as Trustees for themselves and B. F. Funk, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Neisel, William, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Scott, Lida F., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Taylor, Kate French, Estate, San Diego, California.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

FUNK & WAGNALLS Company,
*By* A. W. Wagnalls, *President.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1916.
(Seal)

P. R. Turner, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1917.)

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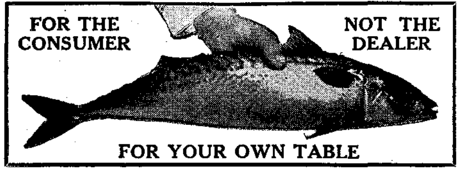

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## EUROPEAN WAR

### WESTERN FRONT

September 28.—Paris states that since the beginning of the Somme drive, on July 1, the French have recaptured 78 square miles of French territory, with approximately 40,000 German prisoners, in addition to 150 field-pieces.

The British reach the top of Thiepval Ridge, dominating the Ancre Valley, after storming the Schwaben Redout. East of Thiepval, the British troops approach nearer to Bapaume, coming within 800 yards of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. Six hundred German prisoners are taken in the last twenty-four hours.

The German statement admits the Allied successes at Rancourt, Bouchavesnes, and the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, as previously announced from Paris.

September 29.—North of the Somme the British and French push forward at three points, taking German trenches between Morval and Fregicourt, in the advance toward Sailly-Saillisel, a mile east of Fregicourt. Moves are also made toward Le Transloy and Le Sars, to the southwest of which General Haig's troops take a fortified farm. A general advance and encircling of Le Transloy, as Combles was encircled, is reported by London.

September 30.—The Allies report slight additional gains along the Somme when German trenches south of Eaucourt l'Abbaye are occupied, in preparation for an attack on the village itself. French attacks win more trenches north of Rancourt as well as isolated defenses of Bapaume, and some ground north of Péronne.

In a comparison of the Allied gains at the Somme and those of the Germans at Verdun, these figures are given: At the Somme, 285 square kilometers; at Verdun, about 270 square kilometers.

October 1.—Along a front of a mile and a half, the British make a new advance toward Bapaume, taking Eaucourt l'Abbaye on the way. Three hundred prisoners are added to the total captured. The entire line is straightened and preparations for an attack on Le Sars are made. The "tanks" are used again to great advantage, says London.

The French continue operations north of Rancourt and southeast of Morval with a view to completing the envelopment of Sailly-Saillisel.

October 2.—The British begin the encircling of Le Sars, four miles from Bapaume, having cleared Eaucourt l'Abbaye of Germans. In a counter-attack the Teutons drive the Allied forces out of the Regina trench, southwest of the village. The French take trenches east of Bouchavesnes, which aid in circling Péronne. German sailors are said to have been sent to the Somme front to stop the new drive, while in the canals of the Somme and the river itself, the French use armored monitors to bombard Péronne and St. Quentin.

October 3.—Fighting at the Somme slows up on account of bad weather, but the French take another trench north of Rancourt, while the British are reported as progressing satisfactorily around Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars. Bapaume is reported by British correspondents as only two miles from the advance British lines.

October 4.—Heavy rains prevent more than isolated attacks in the Somme Sector, according to bulletins. The

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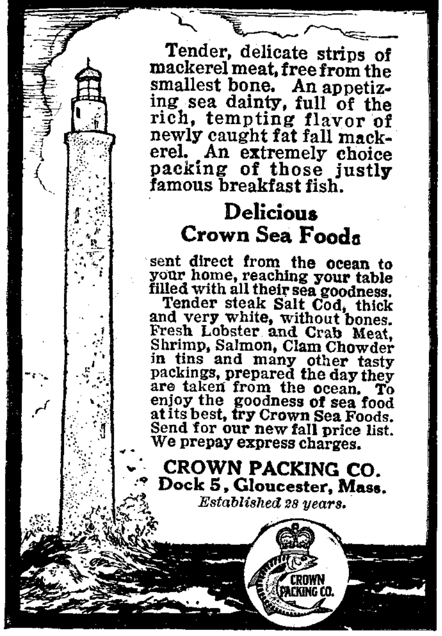
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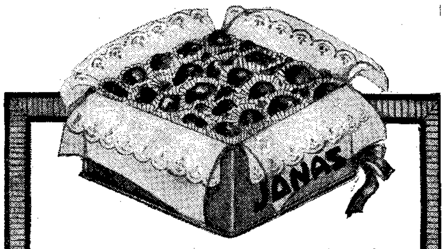

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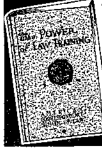
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French, however, finish the occupation of German trenches between Morval and the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, taking 300 prisoners. The British make their hold of Eaucourt l'Abbaye secure, and are now reported within a mile of the German fourth line, to which the enemy has fallen back.

EASTERN FRONT

September 28.—Petrograd reports that General Brussiloff's forces have cut the highway between Kimpolong and Maramaros Sziget, at a point some miles above Kirlibaba. A mountain dominating the road was taken. North of this, the Russians advance to the upper Charny-Cheremosh, where the stream bends toward Bukowina. Fifteen hundred prisoners are reported taken by the Russians near Manouva, on the Upper Sereth.

A recapitulation of the total number of prisoners taken since the beginning of the advance sets the number at 420,000 officers and men, 2,500 machine guns and mine-throwers, and 600 cannon.

September 29.—London admits that the Germans are again on the offensive before Kovel, and have succeeded in retaking from the Russians a number of their old positions near Korytniza, twenty-five miles south of Vladimir-Volynski.

October 1.—The Russians resume the advance on Lemberg, winning victories along the railroad south from Brody, where about 2,000 prisoners are taken; and south of Lemberg, on the Tseniuvka and along the Zlota Lipa, where a Teuton position is taken, with 2,380 prisoners. The Russian successes are admitted in the German statements.

October 2.—The Russian forces on the western bank of the Zlota Lipa beat back the opposing army, taking 1,600 prisoners, principally Turks and Austrians. Some ground is gained, but to the north, along the line of the Brody-Lemberg Railway, Russian attacks are admittedly unsuccessful, and German sources claim 1,500 prisoners.

October 3.—The great battle continues on the Eastern front, the heaviest fighting being reported between Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, west of Lutsk, and around the Zlota Lipa, southeast of Lemberg. The result is still in doubt, altho Petrograd reports progress.

October 4.—The Russians cross the Zlota Lipa south of Brzezany, drive the Austrians from the left bank, and are last reported bombarding the town. Stubborn battles are reported raging near Kovel as Petrograd claims progress in the advance, and Berlin disclaims any loss of ground.

IN THE BALKANS

September 28.—German aviators again raid Bucharest, dropping many bombs, according to a bulletin from Berlin, which adds that the Roumanian capital is still burning in several places as the result of previous raids.

The Roumanian and Austrian forces center their fighting around the possession of Petroseny, according to London. The Roumanians have reached the Tilisitui Ridge, east of the town, says the report.

The Bulgars occupy part of the Servian trenches on the Kaimakcalan Height, but are dislodged after what Paris calls "a short stay."

September 29.—Paris reports the second attempt on the part of the Bulgars to win the slopes of the Kaimakcalan Height, when four attacks were successfully repulsed by the Servians.

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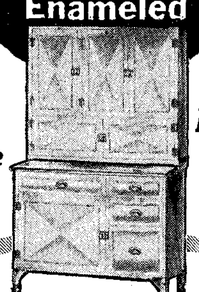

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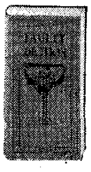

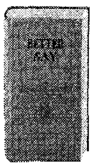

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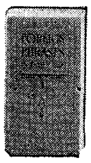

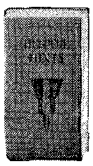

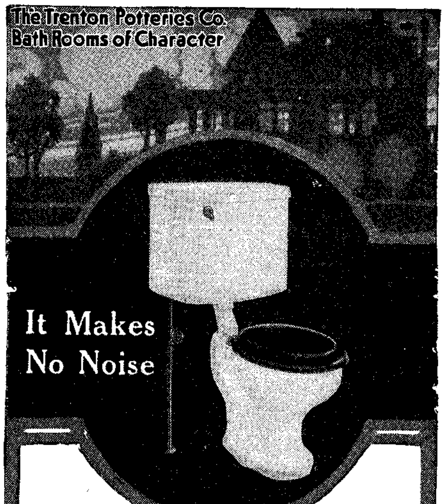

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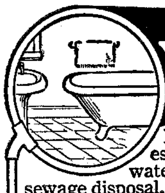

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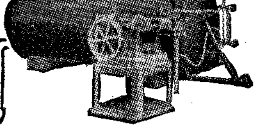

London gets a statement from Vienna that the Roumanians have been defeated in a battle raging around Hermannstadt, when the Teutons gain the heights south and southeast of the city. Minor artillery activity in the Dobrudja and the bombardment of Mangalia by a Russian cruiser and two torpedo boats are reported from Sofia.

September 30.—General von Falkenhayn administers a blow to the Entente invasion of Transylvania when his forces drive the Roumanians back into the Alps near Hermannstadt. London admits that the forces were surrounded, retreat cut off, and almost extinguished. This battle is taken by London to mean the start of a fresh offensive on the southeast by the Teutonic forces.

October 1.—London admits that three thousand prisoners have fallen to General von Falkenhayn's forces in the recent defeat of the Roumanians in the Transylvanian passes. The Roumanians retreat through the mountains, rejoin the main force, and launch a counter-attack. Red Tower Pass is captured by the Bavarians, who continue to hold it against new Roumanian attacks.

Two fortified villages on the east bank of the Struma, near the Seres road, are taken by the British, while at the western end of the line, the Servians capture a Bulgarian battery on Kaimakcalan Height.

October 2.—Following yesterday's victories on the Kaimakcalan Height, the Servians advance a mile and a half and storm Kotchovie, on Servian soil.

A Roumanian army crosses the Danube and invades Bulgaria between Rustchuk and Turtukai. Simultaneously, a Russo-Roumanian force attacks General von Mackensen along a forty-mile front.

October 3.—London reports that the Roumanian Army invading Bulgaria is in grave danger, their lines being cut in the rear by the Bulgarians. Austrian monitors in the Danube cut the pontoon bridge by which the Roumanians entered Bulgaria, which places the invaders in danger. Bucharest is silent on this point in its bulletins.

Berlin admits withdrawal in Transylvania, north of Fogaras, on account of superior forces of Roumanians. In the Dobrudja the defensive is reported more active, and quite adequate.

October 4.—Austro-German troops under von Mackensen cut off the attempted Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria, driving the invaders back. Fifteen thousand men are captured or destroyed. Bucharest denies this report. In the Dobrudja, a Russo-Roumanian force takes Amzacea, with more than a thousand prisoners, while Russian gunboats cooperate by bombarding from the Danube.

Roumanian victories in Transylvania, says London, result in the capture of more than 2,000 Austrian and German prisoners, altho the Roumanians admit a retreat near Petroseny.

Sofia announces that the Bulgars have seized the island of Malakalafat, in the Danube, from which they are bombarding the Roumanian barracks at Kalafat, across the river.

In eastern Macedonia the British take Yenikeui, five miles from Seres, and further along the line force the Teutons back between Lake Presba and the Nize Hill. It is further announced that the Servians have taken 230 square kilometers of Servian soil in their advance, and captured the railroad station of Kenali, after crossing the Cerna. The Bulgar forces are reported to be falling back all along the line.

### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

September 28.—Vienna reports the destruction of two Italian aeroplanes.

October 2.—London reports a heavy bombardment of the Austrian Carso lines by the Italians. Minor successes in the Trentino are reported from Rome.

October 3.—The Italian forces take two peaks on the Carso front, while a desultory bombardment along the entire sector continues.

October 4.—The Italians gain ground on the northern slopes of Col Bricon, toward the mountain called Col Bricon Piccolo.

### GENERAL

September 28.—According to Berlin, Luxembourg has protested to the Entente against air-raids on its munition-factories. The Government contends that it is exempt from attack by the international law for neutral nations.

A delayed dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turks brought down a British seaplane off El Arish on September 17. A recent bombardment of Port Said is also detailed.

London hears that war against Bulgaria has been decided on by the King of Greece and his cabinet. An ultimatum is promised immediately, as the revolution grows throughout Greece. Admiral Coundouriotis leaves Athens, after joining with Venizelos in proclaiming a provisional Government. The island of Mitylene joins the Venizelists.

September 30.—The British losses for September are set by London as exceeding 3,800 a day on all fronts, or, for the entire month, about 119,549 men and officers.

October 1.—An Athens report says that the entire Greek flying corps has joined the Allied fleet.

Greece is reported to London as calling out her military reserves over thirty-two years of age. Complete mobilization and a declaration of war is expected by Great Britain at any time.

October 2.—At an early hour *Zeppelins* raid London again, dropping bombs on the city and on adjoining counties. One of the aircraft is brought down in flames to the north of the city.

The resignation of the pro-German ministry of Mr. Kalogeropoulos is reported from Athens. Chios goes over to the revolutionists, declaring in favor of the Venizelos defense-plan as previously announced by the ex-Premier.

## FOREIGN

### GENERAL

September 29.—Sir William Henry Dunn is elected Lord Mayor of London, to take office in November.

October 1.—Dr. Ramon Valdez is inaugurated President of the Republic of Panama.

October 2.—Emiliano Chamorro, declared to be President Wilson's choice for President of Nicaragua, is elected to that office after what is reported as a light vote. It is said that his opponents did not dare to vote against the American Administration's candidate.

October 3.—Manuel L. Quezon and Rafel Palma are elected to the insular Senate from Tayabas and Manila respectively.

October 4.—Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, and noted for his friendly policy to the United States, resigns, owing to advancing age.

The Mikado selects Lieut.-Gen. Count Seiki Terauchi, as his new Premier.

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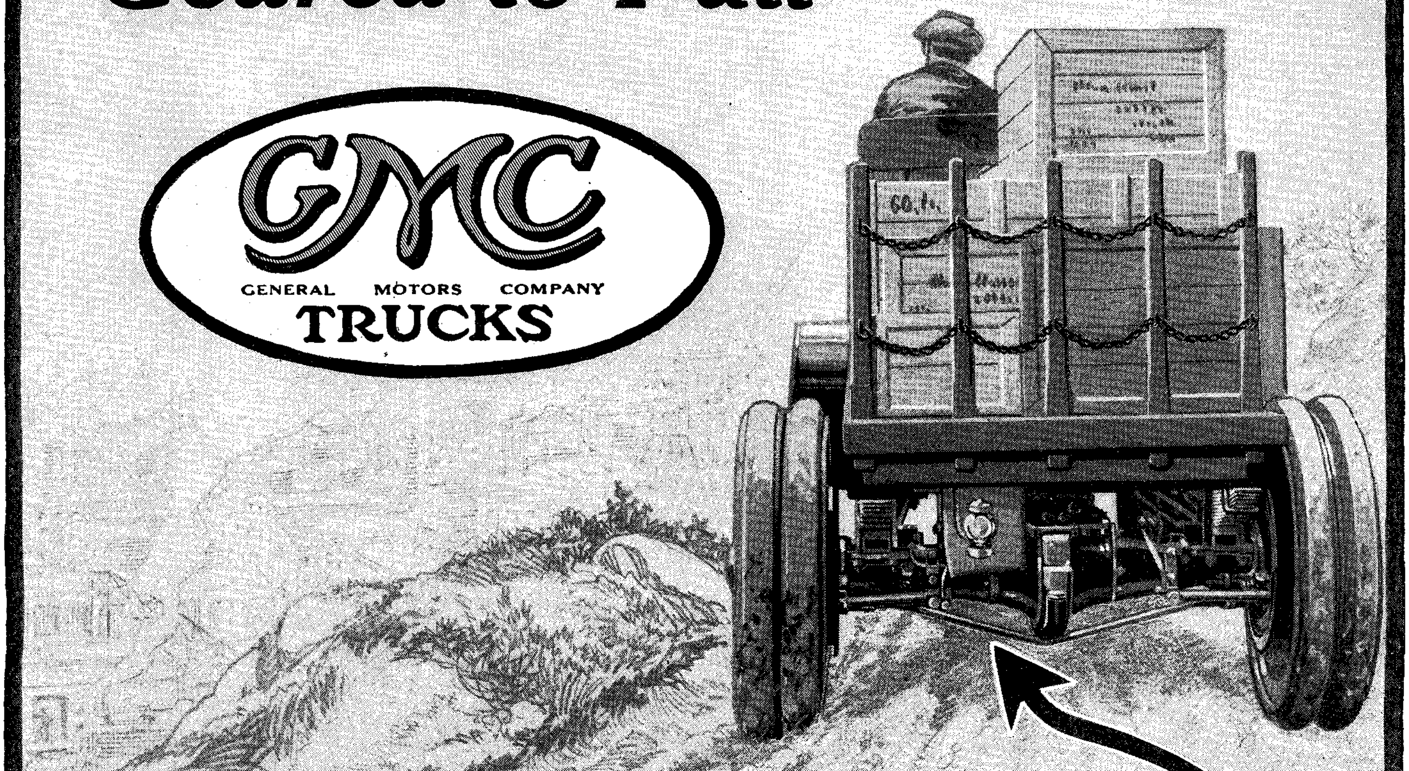

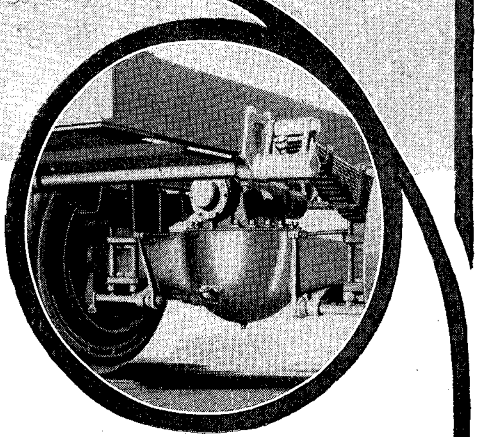

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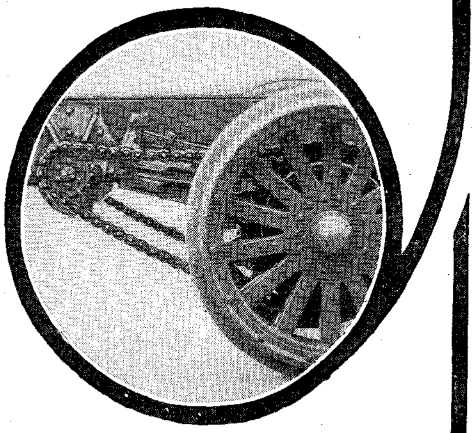

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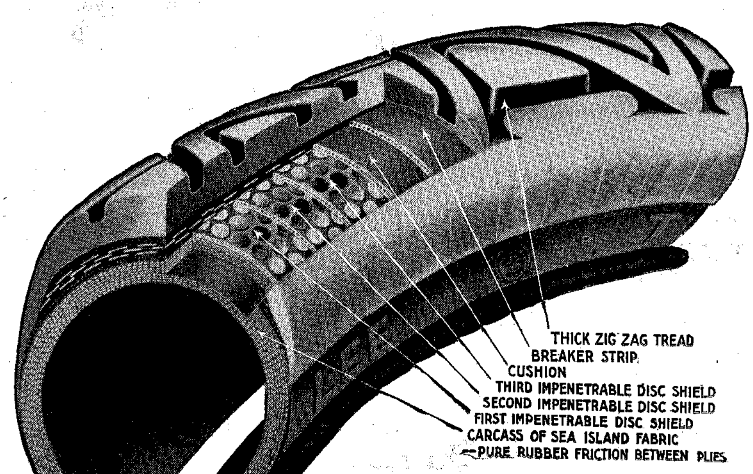
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The designate has been Minister of War, and Resident-General of Chosen (Korea). The selection is regarded as a victory for the bureaucrats, as Count Terauchi is said to be opposed to party government.

### IN MEXICO

September 28.—After losing the fight at Cusihuiriachic, a mining center south of Chihuahua City, 100 Villistas, with their leader, are captured and imprisoned. The Carranzista general, General Matias Ramos, was slightly wounded in the conflict.

September 30.—Pancho Villa, according to dispatches from El Paso, has abandoned his proposed northward advance, and will winter south of Chihuahua City.

General Carranza issues a decree limiting the term of a President of Mexico to four years, forbidding two consecutive terms, and abolishing the Vice-Presidency entirely. In case of retirement of a President, Congress is to name a successor *pro tem.*, who shall not be eligible at the next election.

October 1.—Carranza, said to be vexed at the delay of the Mexican-American commission in deciding for the withdrawal of the American troops in Mexico, recalls Commissioner Arredondo.

## DOMESTIC

### WASHINGTON

September 28.—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, sends his resignation in to the Foreign Office, giving ill health as the cause, according to information given out at Washington.

Following the dissemination of an unofficial statement concerning a new Japanese protest against the California land question, the Japanese Embassy disclaims all responsibility for it, saying that it does not represent the view of the Foreign Office.

October 3.—Secretary of War Baker orders 10,000 more militiamen to the border, thus supplying actual training to the last of the mobilized militias of the various States. It is rumored in Washington that Carranza will deliver an ultimatum, with a time-limit, asking for the immediate withdrawal of the troops in Mexico. Ten thousand troops now at the border, released from duty by the arrival of the new contingent, will be sent home at once, says the War Department.

### GENERAL

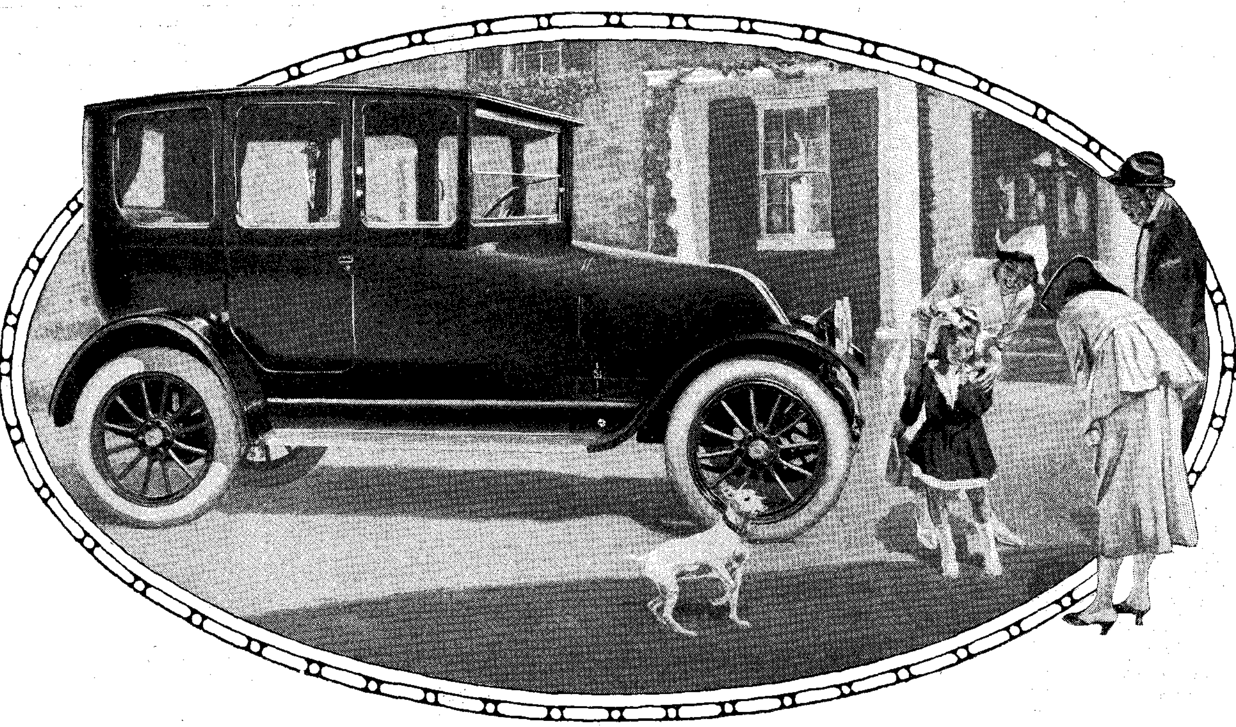
September 28.—"Sympathetic suspension of work," as planned by the strike-leaders in New York, practically fails, as organized labor refuses to come to the aid of the striking carmen.

October 1.—The threatened milk strike starts in the vicinity of New York, when the price of bottled milk is raised by the distributers one cent a quart and an increase is refused to the farmers.

United States Senator James P. Clarke, president *pro tempore* of the Senate, dies in Little Rock, Ark., of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-two.

Numerous strike riots occur in the suburbs of New York, as the car companies attempt to operate cars to break the tie-up which has existed there since September 10.

October 2.—New York begins to feel the pinch of the milk strike, as the supply for the day is reported short by 600,000 quarts.



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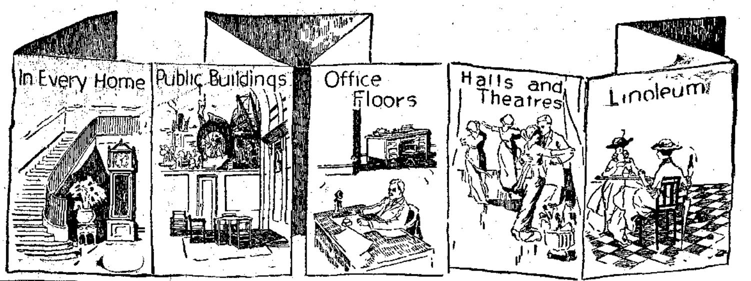

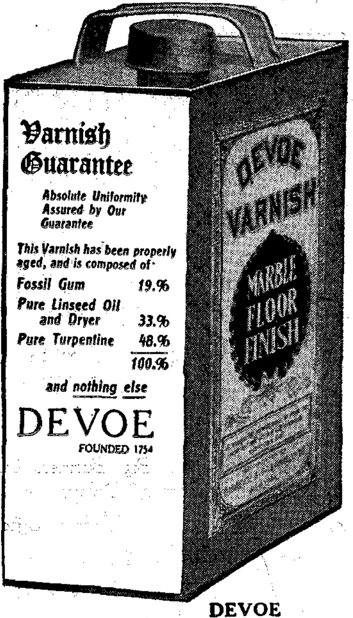
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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

To Several Correspondents—The Lexicographer takes pleasure in quoting a correspondent from Jenkins, Ky., on the subject of press censorship in Germany. He writes: "The *Deutsches Reichs-Pressgesetz* recognizes the principle of a free press without restrictions. (Insult, libel, instigation of class hatred, inciting of riot, and the like are punishable in conformity with the Reichs-penal code.) The Government, however, has no right, and does not pretend to have a right, to censor or prohibit any publication. With regard to this point the press code says that 'as soon as the distribution or dispatch of a periodical political publication begins the local police administration must be furnished with two voucher-exemplars gratis, but this shall not delay the distribution.' Thus, the law leaves no time for censoring; and, when in extraordinary cases, now and then, the local authorities on account of ostensible criminal contents, forbid the further distribution of a certain edition of a paper, the courts must either within twenty-four hours confirm this and immediately institute criminal proceedings, or the distribution may be continued. *In the past, certainly, there* were some restrictions, such as formed part of (1) the unique but ill-famed *Sozialisten-Gesetz* (1885–1889), whose constitutionality even at the time of its enactment was doubtful, and (2) the so-called Dictatur-Paragraph (until 1900), limited to Alsace-Lorraine, where the governor of each of the three provinces was empowered, 'for reason of safety and peace,' to seize all copies of a discriminative paper or to suppress the same altogether. By special legislation the Reichstag abolished this last of a series of oppressive laws and granted the people of Alsace and Lorraine a constitution of their own that is more democratic than any of the other federal States of Germany are enjoying. To sum up, the press in Germany is free and unrestricted, but nevertheless sufficiently regulated to safeguard the people, private as well as official, against the coarseness of an eventually corrupt press." The recent suppression of certain publications in Germany was a military measure.

"L. P. M.," Lower Peach Tree, Ala.—"Is it not bad English to say, 'I *had rather*'? Should it not be *would rather?*"

Many dictionaries and grammars unite in upholding the expression "had rather" as an established English idiom. *Had rather* and *had better* are "forms disputed by certain grammatical critics, from the days of Samuel Johnson, the critics insisting upon the substitution of *would* or *should* for *had;* but *had rather* and *had better* are thoroughly established English idioms having the almost universal popular and literary sanction of centuries. 'I would rather not go' is undoubtedly correct when the purpose is to emphasize the element of choice or will in the matter; but in all ordinary cases 'I had rather not go' has the merit of being idiomatic and easily and universally understood." That the best literary usage sanctions the use of "had" may be seen from the following quotations: "I *had rather* be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman."—Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar.* "We *had* best return toward the boat."—Bulwer, *Rienzi.* "I *had rather* err with Plato than be right with Horace."—Shelley.

"J. C. S.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Is the use of *with* in the following sentence correct: 'Mrs. Steele, the retiring president, was presented *with* a past president's pin'? Several of our proof-readers and members of the staff have argued this question at length. In defining *with* the Standard Dictionary does not use the word in the way indicated, but in defining 'present' gives this sentence: 'He was presented *with* a watch.' We would appreciate additional light."

"To present (a person) *with*" is an English idiom which dates from Mandeville's time, *circa* 1400. In this sense it connotes to present (a thing) *to* a person.

"B. R. C.," Morgantown, W. Va.—"(1) Should *and* be used in written numbers or dates; that is, should one write 'one hundred fifty,' or 'one hundred *and* fifty'; 'nineteen hundred fifteen,' or 'nineteen hundred *and* fifteen'? In speaking such numbers or dates, should one use *and?* (2) Are these uses of *about* correct: 'The work is *about* finished'; 'I knew *about* what to expect' (meaning, 'I almost knew what to expect'); '*About* when shall I come'? (3) In addressing a letter to somebody living in one's own town, should one write 'City' or 'Local,' if one does not wish to write out the street and the number? (4) Is the subjunctive correct in 'He would not desire to marry a woman who were ten years older than he'? Of course, 'who were (was)' could be omitted; but if the verb is used, which mood is correct?"

(1) Commercial disregard of connectives in the expression of numbers is not sanctioned by best usage, and should not be practised. (2) You will find all the various meanings of *about* carefully defined in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. It is correctly used to signify "nearly" in "The work is *about* finished." In "I knew *about* what to expect," *about* means "approximately," and is correct. In the third sentence it is the equivalent of "Approximating to what time shall I come. Points like these may be easily determined by consulting the dictionary. (3) In addressing a letter to some one in one's own town, just as much care should be exercised as if it were to be sent elsewhere. (4) The subjunctive is used to express *a conditional assertion* which is not expressed in the sentence you submit. It should read "He would not desire to marry a woman *who is* ten years older than he." The fact is clear and not conditional—that the woman *is ten years older* and not *was ten years older*.

"A. T. T.," Ramah, Colo.—"What do the letters *I. H. S.* so often seen stand for or mean? There seems to be various interpretations of the same."

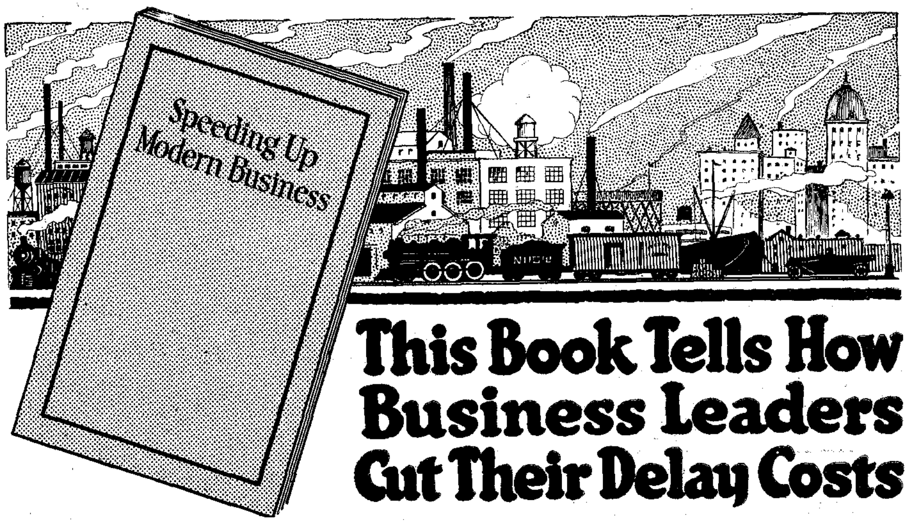
The abbreviation *I. H. S.* means "A monogram signifying Jesus Christ: originally a corruption of Greek ΙΗΣ (for ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, Jesus). It was used as an emblem or symbol during the middle ages, and appears in the iconography of certain fifteenth century saints. This symbol and its other forms as J. H. S. have erroneously been regarded as abbreviations of *Iesus* or *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus, the Savior of Men), *In hac [Cruce] salus* (in this [Cross] safety)."

"V. L.," Dallas, Texas.—"(1) Please give the rule for use of the affixes *-able* and *-ible*. Why is the affix *-able* used in connection with words like *assess, receive, control, tax*, etc., while we see frequently the words *collectible, accessible, convertible*, etc.? (2) Also, is it not more proper to say 'soon or later' than 'sooner or later' as used in the same sense; we are naturally speaking from the present time and how could a thing happen 'sooner' than the present time?"

(1) The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *-ible* says: "A suffix of adjectives from Latin stems not *a*-stems (*i.e.*, not verbs ending in *-are*): the equivalent of *-able* of other English adjectives; as *edible*, Latin *ede-re*, = eat-able." On page 10, at *-able*, the same work says, "Given to; tending to; like to; able to. (From French *-able*, L. *-abilis*, form of *-bilis* after verb-stems ending in *a-*.)" While there is no hard and fast rule regarding the use of the suffixes, it will be noted that words which have come into English through the French, or words made by the adding of the suffix to an English verb, take *-able*. This suffix was originally found in English only in words from Old French, but was soon treated as a living suffix, and freely employed to form analogous adjectives, not only on verbs from the French but on native words, as bear*able*, speak*able*, and even added to nouns, as carriage*able*, clubb*able*, and sal*able*, words formed from Latin verbal or participial stems, *e*-stems and *i*-stems; take the suffix *-ible*, as leg*ible*, poss*ible*, vis*ible*, flex*ible*, terr*ible*, aud*ible*. (2) The expression, "sooner or later," is an English idiom, and is defined as, "At some unknown or unspecified time." The expression has been in use since the sixteenth century, and usually refers to the future, implying the certain happening of the event referred to.

"D. E.," Ackley, Iowa.—"Who was the author of the sentence, 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church'? Where is the phrase to be found. When did it first appear in print?"

The quotation, "Blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church" is taken from Tertullian's "Apologeticus," c. 50, who lived from 160–240 A.D.



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# INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

## RAILROADS THAT GROW

WILLIAM T. CONNORS, one of the regular contributors to *The Magazine of Wall Street*, wrote, in a recent issue, of five prominent railroads which are "growing properties" with good prospects of improvement in the future. He remarks incidentally that these five are selected not because they are the only ones worthy of such attention, but because all are leading roads, all are salable in the market at any time, all have a diversified traffic, all have earnings that show a generally increasing tendency, and all are now selling at prices "not high, considering what their prospects are." He remarks that the history of railroad properties shows that all have periods of growth and relapses, of stability without growth, and some have periods of decay. He believes the time in which one should buy stock in a road *is during its period of growth, and that the* time in which to get rid of it is when a relapse has set in, or is about to do so. He believes the ideal plan would be to "own nothing but the securities of growing companies," an ideal sometimes difficult to realize, "but there is no harm in aiming at it." The five roads chosen are the New York Central, St. Paul, Atchison, Delaware & Hudson, and Erie (first preferred stock). Following are points respecting these properties:

"It may seem incongruous at first glance to class New York Central, one of the oldest roads in the country and a dividend-payer for many years, as a growing road. Nevertheless, that is what it is. The traffic of a very large part of the United States is concentrated over its rails, and it grows with the growth of the country.

"New York Central and Pennsylvania, America's two greatest railroad systems, have always been rivals. Until within a few years, comparisons have been in favor of Pennsylvania, but that is no longer the case. For example, in five years the Central's train-load has increased 78 per cent., while Pennsylvania's has risen only 15 per cent. Actual figures for the four great trunk lines are as follows:

| | *1915 Tons* | *1910 Tons* |
|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 743 | 417 |
| Pennsylvania | 743 | 649 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 692 | 442 |
| Erie | 647 | 495 |

"New York Central's earnings have risen from 2.2 per cent. in 1912 to over 16 per cent. estimated for 1916. It is true that Lake Shore's earnings are now included, while they were not in 1912, but, on the other hand, if the equities of other subsidiaries were included for 1916 the total would be about 21 per cent. earned on Central's stock.

"New York Central has two great advantages over almost all other roads. One is that its line is almost without grades from New York to Chicago, except for a short 2 per cent. grade at Albany. All the other trunk lines have many grades of 1½ per cent. or more. The other great advantage is that its traffic is at the same time of high grade and high density. It traverses a manufacturing territory and is exceeded by few roads in the per cent. of manufactured articles hauled, and its gross per mile is very high—$36,500 for the average of the parent company and its three principal subsidiaries, Big Four, Michigan Central, and Pittsburg & Lake Erie, in 1915. Pennsylvania's was over $43,000 for the lines east of Pittsburg, but a much larger per cent. consisted of low-grade traffic.

"Of course, the big earnings of 1915 and 1916 are partly due to the war, but they are also due in part to the great growth of the company's business and the improvement of its facilities.

"It was in 1908 that Erie was practically ready for a receivership and that Harriman saved it by practically putting his own personal credit behind that of the road. Starting then from almost the zero point, the road has been rebuilt into a splendidly efficient transportation enterprise and the greater part of the money for the purpose has been taken out of earnings.

"The result has been a great increase in the train-load and a tremendous growth in capacity to handle business. Approximately $100,000,000 has been spent in additions and betterments to road-bed and equipment. Gross earnings increased from $45,000,000 in 1905 to $66,000,000 in 1915 and $36,000,000 in the first half of 1916.

"This company is heavily bonded, 58 per cent. of the total capitalization being in bonds. Against $245,564,000 of bonds, the amount of the first preferred stock outstanding is only $47,892,000. The natural result is that earnings on the stock vary widely, according to the activity of business. During the two years from June, 1913, to June, 1915, the road was in the position of having prepared for a heavy volume of traffic and then having struck a business depression; consequently the earnings on the stock were almost nothing. But in the last half of 1915 the business began to come in, and in 1916 the per cent. shown for the first preferred will break all previous records. It wil probably exceed 22 per cent.

"Owing to the more economical handling of traffic, Erie has been able to reduce its operating ratio—or per cent. of expenses to gross earnings—at a time when railway costs in general have been rising. The yearly ratio since 1908 has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1908 | 82.42% |
| 1909 | 73.16 |
| 1910 | 71.26 |
| 1911 | 71.04 |
| 1912 | 75.25 |
| 1913 | 73.66 |
| 1914 | 79.08 |
| 1915 | 68.74 |

"Erie first preferred stock is on the way toward dividends and will, of course sell considerably higher when they are begun. There seems to be no reason to doubt that it will reward the patient holder with a satisfactory profit.

"Atchison has an excellent record for maintaining steady earnings on its stock even in dull years. This is partly due to the large proportion of stock compared with bonds—$214,000,000 common stock and $124,000,000 preferred, against $311,000,000 bonds. The road is in growing territory and handles a diversified business.

"The feature that is often overlooked about Atchison is the effect of the steady conversion of the convertible bonds into stock. About $112,500,000 of these bonds have been already converted, and only about $25,000,000 remain to be converted. Since 1907 the common stock has risen from $103,000,000 to about $225,000,000 while the bonds outstanding have increased only a few millions. If Atchison had followed the rule of most roads and issued equal amounts of bonds and stock since

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"Very first lesson worked magically."

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"Your System developed me most wonderfully."

"I believe it will do all you claim for it; it has certainly made me feel ten years younger."

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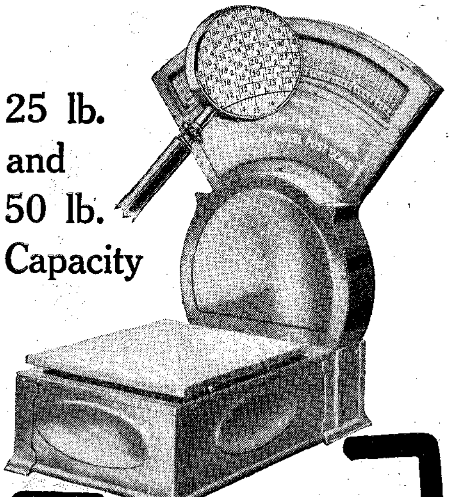

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"This method of financing has put the road in a very strong position and makes the stock a particularly sound investment. The 6 per cent. dividend-rate has been maintained since 1909 without a single year when earnings fell below 7.4 per cent., and now that the maximum has reached 12.5 per cent., with most of the convertibles already exchanged, the chances for 7 per cent. dividends by and by look very good.

"Delaware & Hudson has gone so quietly on its way since 1907, paying its 9 per cent. regularly and earning an average of 12 or 13, that many investors have almost forgotten its existence. At current prices this dividend returns almost 6 per cent. on the investment. With the exception of 1914, this stock has shown a steady uptrend in earnings since 1911, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1909 | 12.2% |
| 1910 | 12.5 |
| 1911 | 12.3 |
| 1912 | 13.0 |
| 1913 | 14.5 |
| 1914 | 10.8 |
| 1915 | 14.5 |
| 1916 | 16.5 est. |

"The operating ratio has remained practically stationary, taking one year with another, in spite of rising taxes and costs, and the train-load has shown the rather extraordinary rise of 40 per cent. since 1910. Having done so well during a very trying period for the railroads, Delaware stands a good chance of doing still better in the next real prosperity wave. It is a stock which the investor may well take satisfaction in coming upon in his tin box."

## DEMANDS FOR RAILROAD SHARES

Not until long after industrial stocks had been making repeated advances on the Stock Exchange did an upward movement set in for railway shares. This movement was still in progress in the first week of October. The gains made were not sensational, but in most cases they amounted to several points. The amount of cash sales for these stocks was declared to be the largest made since the war began. After the passage of the eight-hour law for railway workers, much unfavorable talk was heard as to the outlook for the railroads. Later knowledge disclosed the fact that there was less need for fear in that direction than had been originally felt. Railway men believed that a way would be found to overcome much of the additional cost incident to the provisions of the law. One of these methods was a probable permission to increase freight-rates, another was greater efficiency on the part of the men during the time when they are working. As showing what the price advances had been in a single week of September, the following table, taken from *Financial America*, may be cited:

| *Name of Company* | *Clos. Price Sept. 13, 1916* | *Price Sept. 22, 1916* |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 103⅞ | 106 |
| Canadian Pacific | 177⅞ | 180 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 62 | 65⅞ |
| Erie | 37½ | 39¾ |
| Kansas City Southern | 25 | 26 |
| New York Central | 105¼ | 109¾ |
| Pennsylvania | 55⅝ | 57½ |
| Reading | 111½ | 114 |
| Union Pacific | 142¼ | 148¾ |

The basis for confidence in railroad stocks has lain chiefly in their figures of gross earnings, which surpassed previous records. It appeared that 490 railroads,

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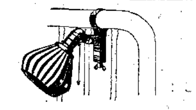

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during a period of six months, ending on June 30 of this year, had earned in gross $1,731,460,912, an increase of over 23 per cent. as compared with last year, and the best showing ever made. The net earnings for these roads amounted to $559,376,894, which was an increase for six months of more than 42 per cent. *The Financial World* presented a table showing estimated percentages earned on the common shares of twelve leading roads in the year ended June 30, 1916, as compared with the actual earnings for the same period a year previous, the price of the stock when the article was written, and the yield:

| | *Per Cent. Earned 1915* | *Per Cent. Earned 1916* | *Present Price* | *Investment Yield Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison........... | 9.18 | 13.02 | 106 | 5.66 |
| Balt. & Ohio........ | 5.49 | 7.29 | 89 | 5.62 |
| C., M. & St. P...... | 3.28 | 7.33 | 96 | 5.21 |
| Great Northern...... | 8.27 | 10.52 | 120 | 5.83 |
| Illinois Central...... | 6.29 | 9.17 | 104 | 4.81 |
| Louis. & Nashville... | 6.75 | 18.19 | 132 | 5.30 |
| N. Y. Central....... | *3.67 | *8.88 | 108 | 4.63 |
| Northern Pacific..... | 7.59 | 10.23 | 113 | 6.19 |
| Penn. R.R.......... | *3.62 | *5.66 | 57 | 5.26 |
| Reading Co......... | 5.23 | †17.09 | 112 | 5.36 |
| Southern Pacific..... | 7.20 | 12.13 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Union Pacific....... | 10.98 | 15.60 | 147½ | 5.44 |

* Seven months. † Eleven months.

Atchison's common dividend was therefore being earned two times, and the Union Pacific dividend pretty nearly twice. St. Paul could safely continue its 5 per cent. dividend and Louisville & Nashville could easily increase its rate to 8 per cent. New York Central, in seven months to August 31, earned about 8.88 per cent. on its common stock, which would be at a rate of about 18 per cent. for the year, so that an increase in the dividend could be made. If the market for rails were to advance further, the investment yield would be lowered accordingly. For example, were Union Pacific to sell on a 5 per cent. basis, the price of the stock would have to advance to 160. Atchison common would have to sell at 120 in order to yield only 5 per cent.

Meanwhile, *The Odd Lot Review*, having

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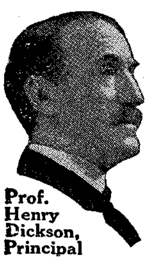

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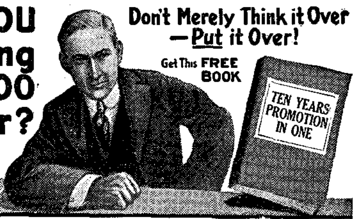
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The huge growth of business in America has created thousands of high grade positions paying $1,500 to $5,000 or more a year. The need is for men with executive training—men who have specialized in some important department of business. A recent advertisement for a $15 a week man brought 171 answers. One for a $5,000 man, on the same page, did not bring a single reply. The $15 a week man had 170 other men competing for the same job. The $5,000 position went begging. One big captain of industry recently said, "Our great difficulty is to find men who are properly trained for responsible positions."

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in mind the long-continued bull market for industrials as well as railroads, has offered advice to investors and others who have been taking their profits and did not wish to have the money thus secured lying idle in banks and trust companies. The writer suggests that money be put into good bonds and high-grade preferred stocks, the following being mentioned as "either singly, or in combination, most attractive for this purpose":

| | *Price About* | *Div. Rate Per Cent.* | *Yield About Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore & Ohio pfd.................. | 75 | 4 | 5.33 |
| Union Pacific pfd...................... | 83 | 4 | 4.82 |
| Atchison pfd.......................... | 100 | 5 | 5.00 |
| American Smelt. & Ref. pfd......... | 115 | 7 | 6.09 |
| American Car & Foundry pfd........ | 118 | 7 | 5.93 |
| Average investment yield...................... | | | 5½ |

There has been for six months much talk of increases in dividends by some of the larger railroads. In the case of one road—the Norfolk & Western—there was an actual increase, not only of the rate from 6 to 7 per cent. but an additional 1 per cent. was paid early in the year. A reader of *The Wall Street Journal* has asked that paper if it would not name six leading roads whose stocks have the best prospects for an increase in dividend-rates, the first requisite being a reasonable degree of safety. The editor replies as follows:

"From the standpoint of safety of present dividend-rates, we would say that the six leading railroad stocks were Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Atchison, Norfolk & Western, Chicago & North Western, and Great Northern, altho it is hard to exclude from such a group New York Central, Southern Pacific, and Northern Pacific. Probably New York Central, Pennsylvania, Atchison, and Norfolk & Western are most likely to pay higher dividend-rates. It is likely also that the Baltimore & Ohio rate will be restored to 6 per cent. in the near future if traffic continues heavy. You will understand that in respect to all the railroad stocks, dividend increases are largely dependent upon the state of business generally. The attitude of Congress toward the balance of the legislative program proposed by President Wilson at the time the Adamson Bill was put through Congress is also a factor of considerable importance. Reading is a stock which should be ranked among the first six as to stability of the present regular dividend-rate, but the price of that stock at present is based upon the general conviction that sooner or later special benefits will accrue to the stockholders, probably in the form of a distribution to them of a part of the various properties of the Reading Company, or of the proceeds thereof. As a purchase, therefore, it is in a more or less speculative class. The same might be said of Canadian Pacific, which is selling on a better yield-basis than Reading. Considering the undeveloped resources of Canada, Canadian Pacific is likely to prove in time to be worth considerably more than the selling price, despite the coming of two new transcontinentals across the Dominion. St. Paul's earnings have for several years been disappointing, and, while these may confidently be expected to improve henceforth, it appears to be selling as high as a stock earning a comparatively small surplus over its 5 per cent. dividend should sell."

## INCREASED SALES OF LOCOMOTIVES TO EUROPE

An increase in the exports of American locomotives has taken place since the war to an extent described by *The Journal of Commerce* as "remarkable." In the main

Fritz Kreisler, the master violinist, whose wonderful music has entranced millions of admirers, tones his appearance by wearing the comfortable

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Thus he is sure that his socks are always in harmony with the neatness of the rest of his dress.

*25 and 50 cents*

By looking on the back of the shield for the name PARIS when you buy, you prevent any error.

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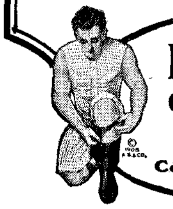

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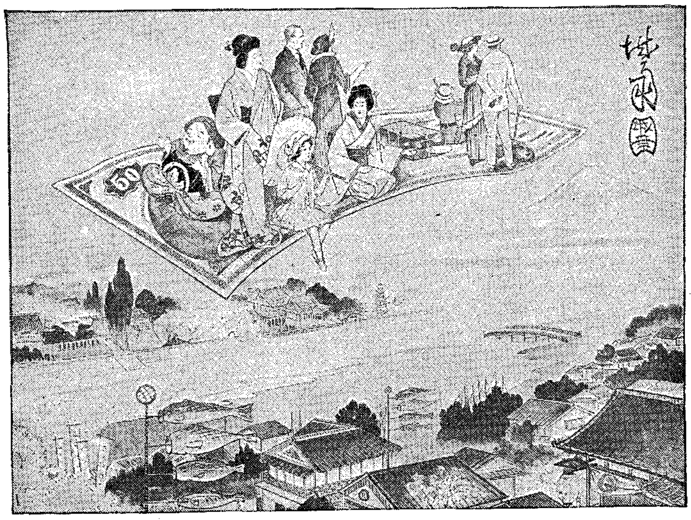
these exports have been to Russia, but there has been a considerable amount of business done with South-American countries. Locomotive-builders incline, however, to a belief that much of this trade can not be held after the war ends, since Europe will then be able to supply her own motive power. The dimensions of the trade, however, for the year ending June 30, 1916, were far beyond all records and perhaps all hopes. Locomotives numbering 799 and valued at $12,665,000 were sold abroad in that year. In *The Journal of Commerce* has been printed an interview with Charles M. Muchnic, who is at the head of the sales department of a large locomotive-manufacturing company. He pointed out that while locomotive-manufacturers at present are finding a fertile trade-field in Europe this can not be expected to last for any considerable period following the termination of the war, but in South America the situation is different. American interests there expect a larger market permanently, especially if capital from the United States takes an active part in financing the South-American railways and other enterprises. He said further:

> "Sales of locomotives to Greece, Servia, Spain, France, Belgium, and Russia are now large. This is due to the fact that European factories, which in normal times are ample to supply their own needs, are now engaged in the manufacture of war-munitions. All their facilities are devoted to this end, and they are buying their railroad equipment in the United States. Russia is entering upon an extensive policy of railroad construction, and the factories of the country will be able to furnish locomotives after the close of hostilities. The unusual demand for American engines may continue for six months or a year after the war, as some time will be required to transform the plants again into condition to produce locomotives, but in a short period our trade there will terminate."

Mr. Muchnic said tariff restrictions were not responsible for lack of American competition in those countries which can make their own locomotives. The costs of transportation and erection were prohibitive. Similarly, Great Britain could not compete in the Russian market, but Germany, because of its close geographical connection, would be in a position to furnish motive equipment. As to South America, Mr. Muchnic said:

> "The demand for locomotives in South America following the war will undoubtedly be heavy. The number of locomotives required annually is around 500, but since the war started only about 100 have been purchased. As soon as capital is available we expect large orders in the United States. Our yearly sales in the past have been about 10 to 15 per cent. of the total, but this proportion will probably be increased in the future. A great part of this trade has gone to Great Britain, France, and Germany because of the heavy investment of European capital, especially British, in the South-American railways. It is unfortunate that American funds, now amounting to a large surplus, are not being invested in transportation in South America.
>
> "Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, show that total exports of steam-locomotives reached 799, valued at $12,665,000, compared with 228, valued at $2,115,000 in the preceding year. Of this number 245, worth $3,641,000, were shipped to Europe; 41, worth $333,000, went to Canada; 113, worth $1,046,000, were sold to Cuba; 273, valued at $6,700,000, were purchased by Russia and shipped by way of the Asiatic entrance."



To Japan on the Magic Carpet

This illustration is a Japanese artist's interpretation of the idea "seeing the world on A.B.A. Cheques," already familiar to magazine readers. The artist has woven into the Arabian Nights' tale of travel on the magic rug the thought that a trip on "A.B.A." Cheques is *auspicious*. The "god of good luck" is in the party, and the flying of fish banners in the Japanese village indicates a festive occasion. The artist has the right idea:

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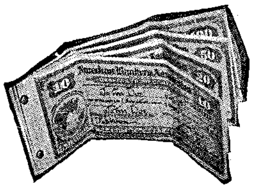

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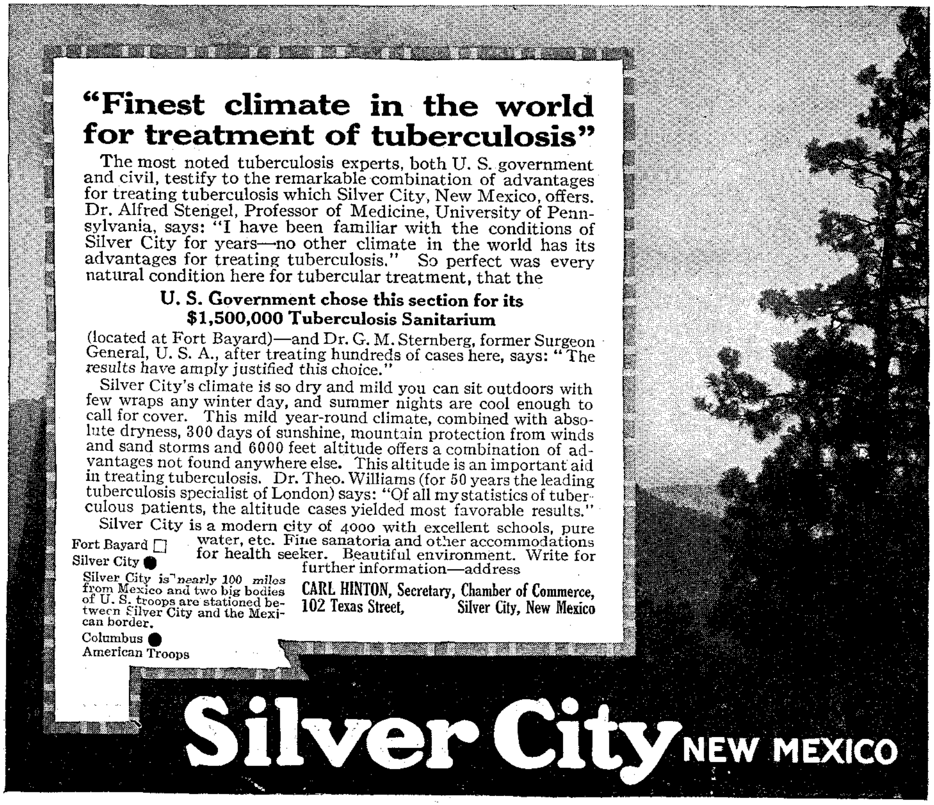
**Get them at your bank.** If your own bank is not yet supplied with "A. B. A." cheques, write Bankers Trust Company, New York, for booklet and information as to where they may be obtained in your vicinity.



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**U. S. Government chose this section for its $1,500,000 Tuberculosis Sanitarium**

(located at Fort Bayard)—and Dr. G. M. Sternberg, former Surgeon General, U. S. A., after treating hundreds of cases here, says: "The results have amply justified this choice."

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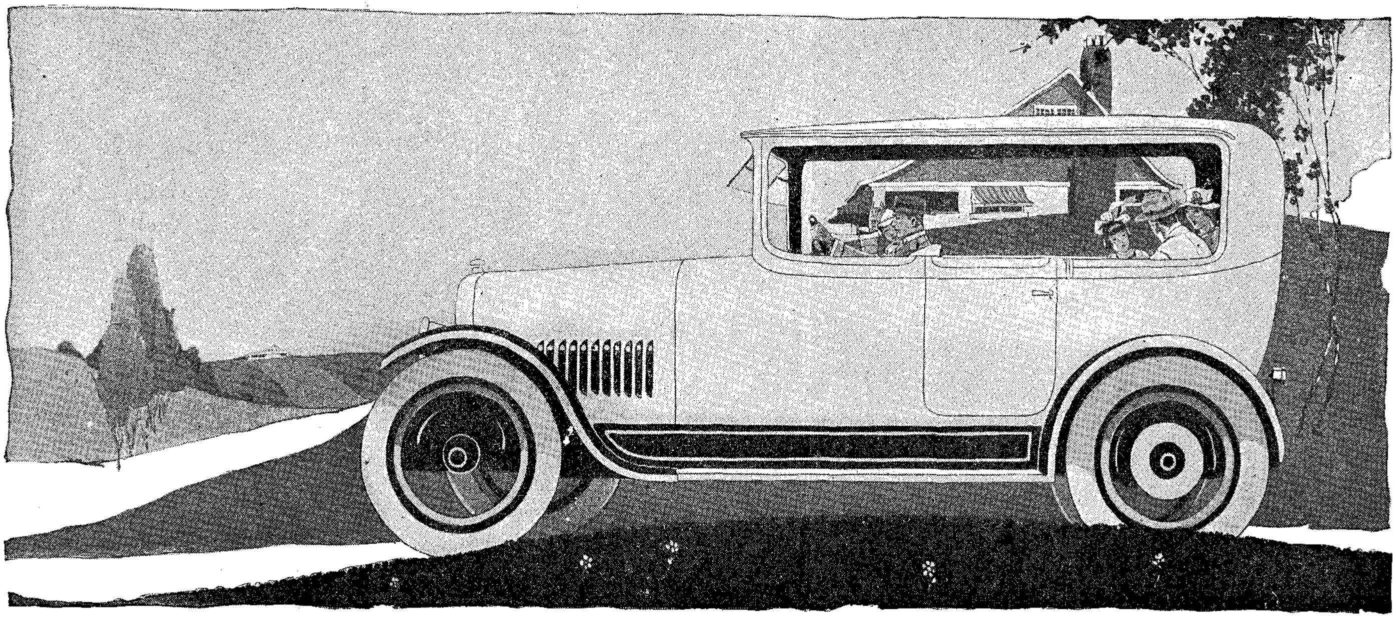
Fort Bayard □
Silver City ●

Silver City is nearly 100 miles from Mexico and two big bodies of U. S. troops are stationed between Silver City and the Mexican border.

Columbus ●
American Troops

Silver City NEW MEXICO



# You Always Travel First-Class in a Hudson Super-Six Touring Sedan

HERE is a car on which all will agree. Which all can enjoy at any season. And which anyone can drive. When you want a Touring Car, you have one with the sides entirely open. See the picture at the top. When you want a closed car, lift the windows and you have an elegant Sedan. There is all the luxury and comfort, all the fine appointments that a dainty woman likes.

If the day is fair, you have a Touring Car. If a storm comes up, you have a Sedan. The change may be made in a minute. In winter you have warmth and comfort. In summer you have airiness. All in the same car.

This is a one-compartment car. The woman may drive, if she wishes, without being separate. When the disappearing seat is down, the car has seats for six. This is a very popular model. We are building this year, to meet the demand, ten times as many as last year.

This Touring Sedan has the Super-Six motor, patented by Hudson. Vibration and friction in this motor are reduced almost to nil. Motor efficiency is increased 80 per cent. Endurance is almost doubled.

This is the motor which has broken all the stock car records. It has proved itself the greatest motor built. No man who knows it as it is will buy a fine car without it. So this Touring Sedan combines in one car all the best things you can look for.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Phaeton, 7-passenger** | **$1475** | **Limousine** | **$2750** |
| **Roadster, 2-passenger** | **1475** | **Town Car** | **2750** |
| **Cabriolet, 3-passenger** | **1775** | **Town Car Landaulet** | **2850** |
| **Touring Sedan** | **2000** | **Limousine Landaulet** | **2850** |

***(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)***

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.